

The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.
Barometer 30.03

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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October 14, 1914. Temperature 8 a.m. 74, 2 p.m. 77
Humidity 89, 82

October 14, 1914. Temperature 6 a.m. 74, 2 p.m. 82
Humidity 83, 83

2933 號五廿月八年寅甲

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1914.

三拜禮 號四十月拾英曆

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS
\$36 PER ANNUM

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

SOUTH AFRICAN COMMANDO REBELS.

LITTLE FEAR OF THE DISAFFECTION SPREADING.

Allies Make "Real Progress."

BELGIAN GOVERNMENT TRANSFERRED TO FRANCE.

[Reuter's Service to "The Telegraph"]

Oct. 13, 3.5 p.m.

Reuter's Capetown correspondent states that a commando under Colonel Maritz has rebelled in the north-west of the Cape Province and concluded an agreement with the Germans.

Colonel Maritz claims to have German guns and German troops, and threatens to over-run South Africa.

The Union Government has replaced Colonel Maritz and proclaimed martial law. It will punish all rebels and traitors according to their deserts.

The incident has caused the utmost indignation throughout South Africa. There is no uneasiness felt of the disaffection spreading.

Belgian Government Removes.

Oct. 13, 6.50 p.m.

Reuter's correspondent at Bordeaux reports that the Belgian Government has decided, in order to ensure liberty of action, to proceed to France. All the Ministers, except the Minister for war, left Ostend to-day for Havre, where the French Government has taken all the necessary measures for their installation.

The King remains at the head of the Army.

A Prince Killed.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd reports that Prince Oleg, son of the Grand Duke Constantine, has died of wounds.

The Offensive Resumed.

Oct. 13, 4.45 p.m.

A Paris *communiqué* states:—On our Left Wing we have resumed the offensive in the regions of Hazebrouck and Bethune, mostly against cavalry from Baillet and La Besse. The enemy attacked Lille, which was held by Territorials, and occupied the town by a German corps. We have made marked progress between Arras and Albert.

All-Round Advance.

Oct. 13, 5 p.m.

The *communiqué* adds:—In the Centre we have also progressed in the region of Berry-au-Bac and slightly advanced towards Souain. We have also progressed north of Malincourt.

Our troops hold the heights of the Meuse, east of Verdun. We have advanced south of the road between Verdun and Metz. We have gained some ground in the region of Apremont on our Right and repulsed an attack on our Left. There are no changes in the Vosges or Alsace.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

"Real Progress."

To sum up, yesterday saw real progress in various parts of the battlefield.

The Beaten Austrians.

The Austrians, who have been beaten in Galicia, are attempting to re-form 40 kilometres west of Przemyśl.

Sinking of the Pallada.

London, Oct. 13, 1.35 p.m.

German submarines sank the Russian cruiser Pallada, with all her crew, in the Baltic, on Sunday.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

Flag of 49th Pomeranian Regiment Taken.

London, Oct. 12, 6.40 p.m.

A *communiqué* says the enemy made a night attack in the Vosges, near St. Die, but were repulsed. The flag taken yesterday belonged to the 49th Pomeranian regiment. There was a fierce engagement on Oct. 9th and 10th when a brigade of French marines killed 200 of the enemy and took 500 prisoners. Our losses were only nine killed and forty wounded.

Desperate Fighting in East Prussia.

Oct. 12, 6.40 p.m.

The fighting in East Prussia continues with the greatest desperation. Artillery duels continue with the columns of the enemy on the Vistula.

Russian Cruiser and All Hands Lost in Baltic.

Oct. 13, 1.45 a.m.

An official message from Petrograd states that German submarines on Saturday attacked the cruiser Admiral Makaroff, which was searching a suspicious fishing boat. The submarines fired torpedoes but missed the Admiral Makaroff.

Submarines on Sunday attacked the cruisers Pallada and Bayan which were engaged in patrolling on the Baltic. Both vessels immediately fired heavily, but one submarine torpedoed the Pallada, which sank, all the crew perishing.

[The Pallada was an armoured cruiser of 7,900 tons with a speed of 21 knots, built at the New Admiralty docks at St. Petersburg and completed in 1910. Her crew comprised 573 officers and men. The Bayan is a sister ship, built at the same time and place.

The Admiral Makaroff is a similar type of vessel to the Bayan, built at La Seyne and completed in 1908. Her name commemorates the name of the Russian admiral in chief who lost his life in the sinking of the battleship Petropavlovsk at Port Arthur at the commencement of the Russo-Japanese war.]

Allies Gain Ground at Many Points, Losing None.

Oct. 13, 2.5 a.m.

A Paris *communiqué* issued at eleven in the evening gives the following official report: "No details are available regarding the violent attacks on the front, but we have gained ground at many points and lost ground nowhere."

Ghent Occupied; Uhlans at Selzette.

Oct. 13, 3.5 a.m.

An Amsterdam message reports that the Germans have occupied Ghent. Uhlans have also arrived at Selzette, half-way between Antwerp and Bruges.

Fighting on the Left Bank of the Vistula.

Oct. 13, 5.10 a.m.

A Petrograd official message reports that fighting has begun on the left bank of the Vistula, in the direction of Ivangorod and Warsaw.

No Peace Representations Recently Made.

Oct. 13, 5.10 a.m.

A message from Washington states that President Wilson announces that he has made no direct peace representations to any of the Powers since the submitting of his original note tendering his good offices.

THE WAR THROUGH GERMAN EYES.

The Banks and the Money Crisis.

In the *North German Gazette* Dr. Helfferich, the director of the Deutsche Bank, compares the way German finance has met the war with the way other countries have done it—of course, very much to the credit of Germany. He writes:

"The German Stock Exchanges kept open longer than any of the others. The slump in the prices of stocks in the second half of July, although heavy, was less in Germany than in London or Paris, particularly in the case of Government securities. Neither the London nor the Paris Stock Exchange could carry through the July settlement, but the Berlin Bourse, helped by the banks, carried it through smoothly.

The German banks have met all the demands for cash (except local difficulties of small change) on tolerable terms.

"A moratorium was resorted to in every country except Germany. In Germany the banks have met every demand, with no other help than the usual discounting at the Reichsbank. This policy quickly stilled panic, and for some days the payments in of cash have exceeded the payments out, and the gold reserve of the Reichsbank has increased quite independently of the flow of war treasure.

A Picture of Commercial Ruin.

Against this review we may set the following from the *Kölnische Zeitung*:

"A conference has been held at the Ministry of the Interior to discuss the great unemployment in Berlin among women. The stores have dismissed most of their employees, and will soon dismiss more. Most women clerks, typewriters, and assistants have been discharged because their employers are at the war or ruined. The costume trade is at a standstill, and its home workers starving. The textile industry is suffering fearfully and dismissing its workers, mostly women, by crowds. Other factories must shut up because the mobilisation has taken away their male workers.

"Armies of servants have been dismissed, and beg to be taken on for food and lodging. The women who run boarding-houses or let rooms are ruined. At the conference it was complained that the ruthlessness of the rich was reducing unnumbered women to misery, and they were exhorted not to dismiss servants or restrict expenditure."

It has been repeatedly stated that no German casualty lists have been issued. That cannot be true, for the *Kölnische Volkszeitung* of August 15, says that space will not allow it to print the full list, and it must content itself with the list of those belonging to the Western Garrisons. This is the second casualty list.

German Socialist's Attitude.

It cannot be true that the Socialist journals have been suppressed, for the *Cologne Gazette* publishes an extract from an article by Bernstein in a Socialist monthly, in which Bernstein puts the guilt of the war on Russia. He writes:—

"All that is open to us now is for Germany and Austria to defeat their enemies. For that all the strength of the nation is needed. The Socialist party in the Reichstag recognized this and voted all the war credits demanded by the Government. It did this out of a feeling of duty towards the people, but without the slightest tinge of Chauvinism."

No doubt the passage quoted condemned the German policy which led up to the war. Another German Socialist deputy, Ludwig Quesel, has a rhetorical appeal to the German working-classes, closing thus:

"Whatever may have been the sins of the ruling classes, in this hour, when the issue is to be or not to be, the working-class rallies to the flag of its people, and fights under it for justice and liberty."

Von der Goltz on the War.

In the *Tag* Field-Marshal Von der Goltz, perhaps the most distinguished of living German soldiers, discusses the lessons of the war. He begins by emphasising the value of the much ridiculed German drill, and then passes on to the fire training of the infantry. He says:

"It seems that under anything like equal conditions we can be certain of superiority in fire. We were convinced of that before the war, and needed only the confirmation of experience. That has come in the most decisive fashion. In the East, the Russian cavalry has been frightened by its first experiences from raiding into East and West Prussia. It was often said that the six Russian cavalry divisions which always stood on the frontier on a war footing, would immediately, on the outbreak of war, sweep across the province to the Frischer Haff, destroy the railways, and bring our advance to confusion. The frontier brigades could help them partly in this enterprise. Nothing of the kind has happened, and the first dangerous period is over. Apparently the Russian cavalry is not disposed to ride into such a sure fire as that which our infantry, with their admirable weapon, can deliver."

As at the Tugela.

"I ought to explain," he proceeds, "how it has happened that our infantry has even captured the Russian guns, as at Biala. They were left under our long-distance fire, just as the English batteries were at the Tugela. The cavalry, thinking only of their own safety, left them in the lurch."

"Hitherto (he goes on) no proper appreciation existed of such fire effects. Even the Japanese did not fire as well as our infantry. It is satisfactory that even our *Ludwehr* has fought so finely and proved itself better than the Russian line. The same picture is revealed on the Western frontier; the fights at Mulhausen and Logarde, where we captured many cannons, machine guns, and prisoners, prove that our enemies are inferior in personal qualities, military discipline, and training. That is an advantage, which will endure and be worth much."

"Less weight should be attached to the reports of bad feeding and inadequate lodging which deserters have brought us. Still, it can be taken for granted that the feeding, especially of the Russians, cannot be anything so well organised as with us. It is doubtful whether that will change. Supply is easier in the early war days than when the great armies have crossed the frontier."

The most important incident is the fall of Liege. It is not a first-class fortress like Toul or Belfort, but it was thought out of the question that such a place could be taken by storm without a siege."

"It is now certain," adds Field Marshal Von der Goltz, "that the equipment of our field army in artillery is adequate for such enterprises, and this gives us good hopes for the outcome of the approaching struggles round the French frontier fortresses."

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

German submarines have sunk the Russian cruiser Pallada, with all her crew, in the Baltic.

The Germans made a night attack in the Vosges, near St. Die, but were repulsed.

The French have captured a flag of the 49th Pomeranian Regiment.

Fighting in East Prussia continues with the greatest desperation.

The defeated Austrians are attempting to re-form 40 kilometres west of Przemyśl.

A brigade of French Marines has succeeded in killing 200 Germans and capturing 500 prisoners.

German submarines fired torpedoes at the Russian cruiser Admiral Makaroff on Saturday, but missed her.

A French official statement says:—"We have gained ground at many points and lost ground nowhere."

Fighting has begun on the left bank of the Vistula, in the direction of Ivangorod and Warsaw.

President Wilson says he has made no direct peace representations to any of the Powers since his original Note tendering his good offices.

It is reported from Amsterdam that the Germans have occupied Ghent and that the Uhlans have arrived half-way between Antwerp and Bruges.

A French *communiqué* shows further advances by the Allies, who have made "real progress" in various parts of the battlefields.

NEWS.

Further notes on the crisis appear on page 4.

Interesting war items are given to-day.

A new lighted buoy has been placed in Canton Harbour.

"Our Contemporaries" appears on page 2, commercial news on page 9 and log book on page 6.

The syllabus of the Union Church Guild for the coming session is given to-day.

General news and an article on industry and war appear on page 3.

An announcement regarding the monthly subscriptions to the Prince of Wales' Fund appears in this issue.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijon Theatre 9.15 p.m.

Victoria Theatre 9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bijon Theatre 9.15 p.m.

Victoria Theatre 9.15 p.m.

Saturday, October 17.

Special Dinner in aid of the Prince of Wales' Fund—Grand Hotel.

Monday, October 19.

French Convent Sale of Work. Sale of Leasehold Property—G.P. Lammer's Sales Rooms—3 p.m.

Sale of Crown Land—P.W.D.—3 p.m.

Saturday, October 31.

Ministering Children's League bazaar—Government House Grounds.

Wednesday, November 4.

Licensing Sessions. Saturday, November 7.

Hongkong A.D.C. "Blue Bird" Gala night, Theatre Royal—9.15 p.m.

Tuesday, November 10.

Hongkong A.D.C. "Blue Bird" Theatre Royal—9.15 p.m.

NOTICES

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Hongkong, June 11th, 1913.

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Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write to "Hongkong Telegraph" office or direct to 39 Cochrane Street, 1st floor.

Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1912.

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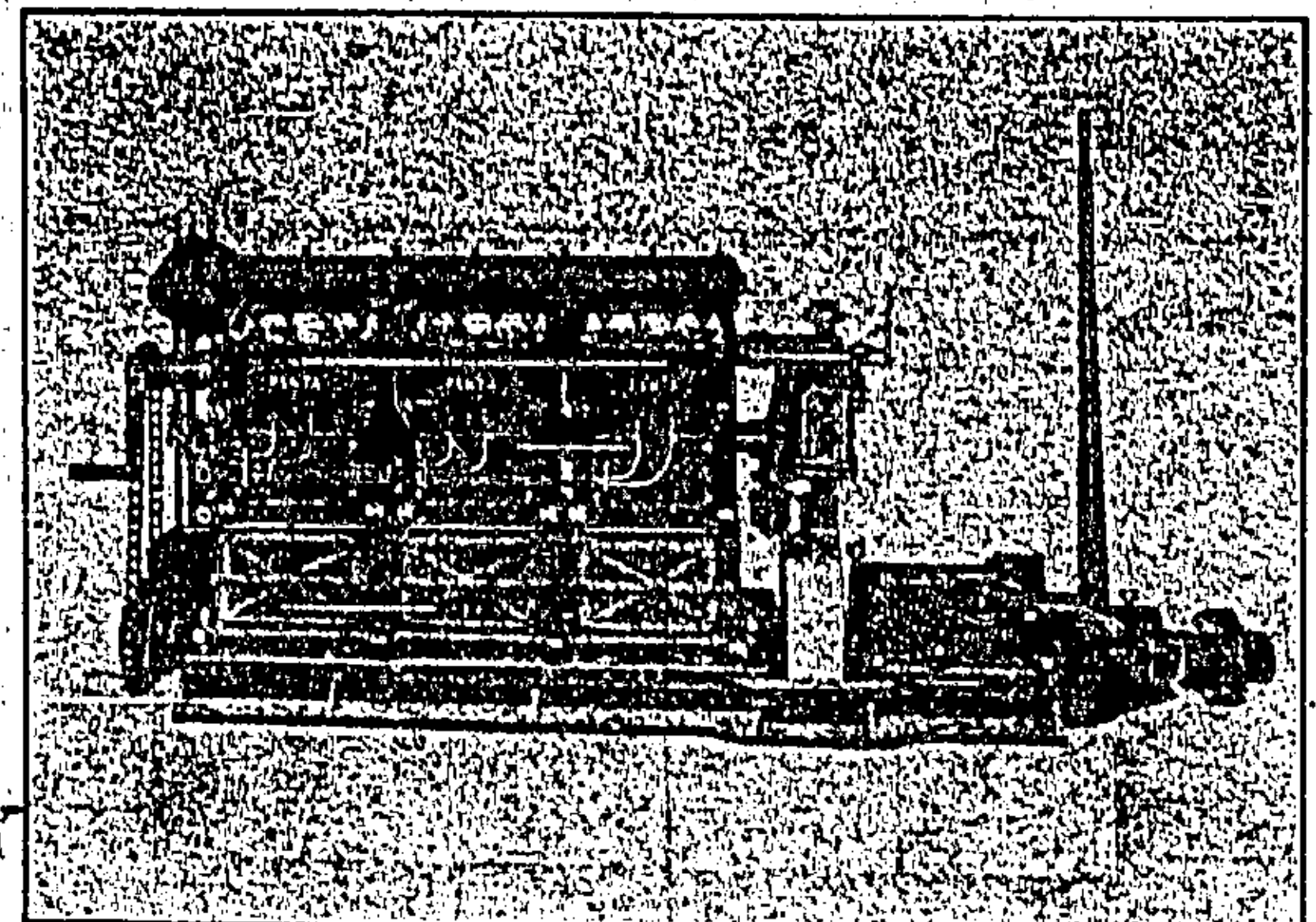
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South China Morning Post.

Japan.

We feel sure that in many quarters of the United States the opinion is not endorsed that England regards "the inner meaning of the Japanese ultimatum as an unmixed blessing." The readiness with which our Ally came to our assistance and the energy with which she co-operates in all that now takes place convinces us that there is every ground for confidence to be reposed in her word. The tone of the American press generally is remarkable in its condemnation of the world tragedy thrown upon humanity by the Kaiser, and if the spirit of suspicion which still animates some of its units were lulled to rest the conclusion of the war would usher in an era of peace as well as confidence in the aspirations of a progressive Eastern nation.

Daily Press.

A Distressful China.

China is without doubt a most distressful country. Misfortune succeeds misfortune with discouraging regularity, and troubles fall like leaves in Vallombrosa. The country was recovering from the havoc and destruction wrought by the two revolutions when the floods came with their terrible loss of life and their attendant famine and disease. On top of these disasters has come the European war with its baneful effects on China, effects not limited to the shortage of funds but to the spilling over of the war into this country, and now the Government is faced with a sea of troubles produced by the German and Japanese belligerents. When it was realized that Japan in terms of her alliance with Great Britain would undertake operations against Kiaochow, fears were expressed that China, in her desire to preserve, so far as she could, her neutrality would provoke some conflict with the stronger power. The presence of Chinese troops and Japanese troops in the same neighbourhood naturally justified that fear, but fortunately China was well advised to remove her troops and reduce the possibility of any friction or conflict.

China Mail.

What of the Future?

Even the powerfully arrogant Prussian is bound to know that the former task is as hopeless for him as the latter will be. His hope doubtless rests in one or all of the Allies suing for peace. Vain delusion! For all now clearly recognise that the hour that the Prussians set in motion their gigantic military machine was the hour they hastened their hopes, and those who believe in the might of the sword to irretrievable ruin. In doing so, they took a leading part in severing for ever the present civilization from one of the most barbarous relics of the past—a barbarous monstrosity that future generations will look upon with more horror mixed with astonishment than we to-day look upon the belief in and all attending what was known as witchcraft, the Crusades, the Inquisition and other similar atrocious blemishes upon humanity. The conclusion of the war will surely usher in the dawn of a brighter and happier era for humanity, and in that realization Britons must see to it that they themselves and the entire resources of their vast Empire are used to the utmost good.

More Generals.

The London Gazette announces that the under-mentioned Major-Generals are granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant-General:—

William P. Pulteney.
Sir Frederick S. Robb.
Sir Archibald J. Murray.

The under-mentioned officers are granted the temporary rank of Major-General:—

Colonel Gerald F. Ellison.
Colonel Charles E. Ollwell, retired pay.

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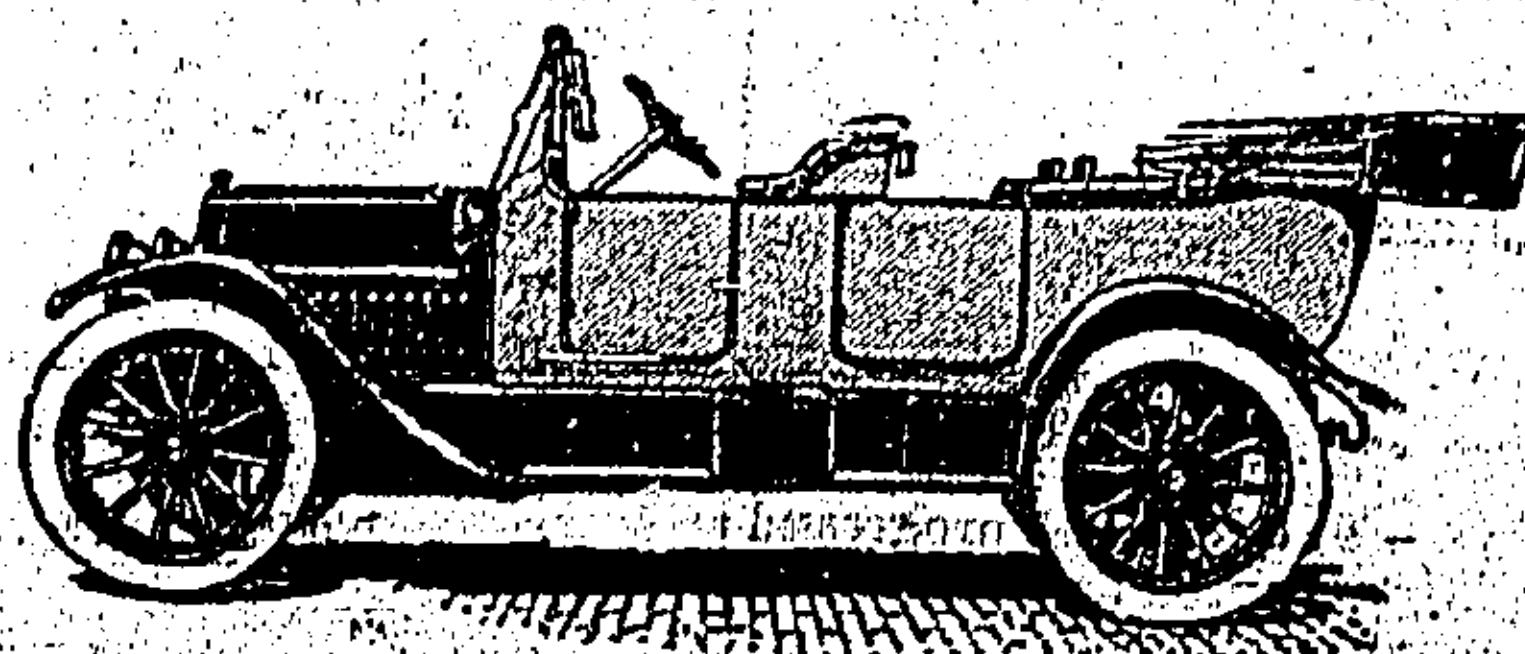
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GENERAL NEWS.

NOTICE

Mischka Elman in Australia. Mischka Elman is reaping a rich harvest in Australia, according to cables received in London. At his first performance in Sydney he was the recipient of a laurel wreath from Mrs. Melba, a gratifying token from "Artist to Artist," and which the diva had sent out from London to greet the talented violinist on his appearance in her native country. After the performance, Mischka Elman was carried shoulder-high to his hotel. The Prime Minister of the Commonwealth also gave a reception in Mischka Elman's honour. He leaves for home this month.

London's Special Police. The organization of 30,000 special constabulary in the Metropolitan Police area, under Colonel Sir Edward Ward and his staff, promises to be an instantaneous success. Mr. Cyril Maude has undertaken the work of organizing the theatrical profession, and associated with him are Sir Herbert Beerbohm Tree and Mr. Hayden Coffin. Lord Goschen is looking after the bankers. The Master Builders' Association have offered a number of their foremen, while Mr. John Ward, the well-known Labour M.P., has promised his support. The chief object of the force is to assist the Metropolitan police in the protection of buildings and the preservation of order.

Battle Figures. By way of contrast, and as an indication of the enormous importance of the first great battle of the campaign, it may be recalled that the greatest number of troops engaged in any previous battles was the 701,000 Russians and Japanese who met at Mukden nine years ago. In the Napoleonic wars there were 472,000 men engaged at Leipzig, and only 217,000 at Waterloo. In the Franco-German war 244,000 men took part in the battle of Sedan, and 301,000 in that of Gravelotte. And in the last big battle that was fought—that in which the Bulgarians routed the Turks at Lule Burgas, not quite two years ago—there were about 400,000 men in the opposing armies.

Well-Known Railway Official. Mr. Jeme Tien-yu, the well-known engineer and the newly-appointed Director General of the Hankow-Canton-Szechuan Railway, is still in Peking and has not yet decided the date of his departure for his old post, owing to the question of financial matters to be discussed with the Ministry of Communications for the works of that railway. Owing to the lack of funds the Ministry of Communications is at a loss to approve the monthly grant of \$600,000 to meet the expenses of that railway, which is the amount estimated by Mr. Jeme. This is the reason of Mr. Jeme's delay in proceeding to his post.—Peking Gazette.

New French Paper in London. The alliance of arms between the British and French peoples has called into being a new French daily in London, *Le Cri de Londres*. Its editor is M. Coudurier de Chasseigne, the London correspondent of the *Figaro*, who, after M. Cambon, the Ambassador, is probably the best-known Frenchman in London and has done sterling work both in France and England for the Entente Cordiale. The new journal will give the latest war news from official sources and will form an invaluable record of the war.

Mail-Bags Cut Up. The apparatus for dropping mail-bags from a moving train failed to cut last month at Tebay, Westmoreland, on the 10 p.m. mail train from Euston. Mail-bags were hurled on the line with the train dashing along at sixty miles an hour. The express kept to the rails, but the mail-bags were mutilated in an extraordinary fashion, a quantity of the mail being carried up the line for nearly two miles. The litter was gathered up in a greasy condition and as much of it as possible delivered.

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INDUSTRY AND THE WAR.

Birmingham Stepping Into Germans' Shoes.

The industrial and commercial leaders in the great business centres can already with some confidence estimate the effect of the war on their local prosperity. As the result of inquiries made on behalf of the *Daily News* in a number of the chief manufacturing centres, I hope to be able to convey an accurate reflection of authoritative views as to the effect of existing conditions—assuming that the high seas will remain open to British and neutral shipping—on the staple industries of different districts.

Birmingham is no bad place to make a beginning. Unlike Sheffield or Manchester or Bradford, it has no predominant industry. In the current phrase, which the Deputy Mayor, Alderman Bowater (the Lord Mayor himself has been called out with the Territorials), quoted to me, "It makes everything, from a needle to an anchor."

The Pulse of Birmingham. Unless I have been greatly misled—and besides the Deputy Mayor I have talked—among others—to members of the City Council of all parties, to the officials of the Chamber of Commerce, and to one of the most experienced of trade union leaders—the pulse of Birmingham is varying extraordinarily little from its normal beat. The Citizens' Committee can gauge the situation pretty accurately from replies to a letter sent out to some 500 manufacturers inquiring as to their prospects of being able to maintain fairly steady employment. These replies are of course confidential, but Alderman Bowater described them to me as a whole as decidedly satisfactory.

Inevitably certain Birmingham trades are directly stimulated by the war, and others are directly retarded. The small Arms Factory, for example, with its 5,000 hands, is working two shifts to get through its work; saddlery and harness makers are full up with Government orders; button factories are hard at it for the same reason; the Dunlop works also have large Government contracts to carry out.

Jewellery, on the other hand—and for jewellery Birmingham is the workshop of the world—is badly hit. It is the first luxury to be dropped in a moment of panic. The number of men displaced is relatively small, but they will be hard to help, for they are highly skilled craftsmen who cannot be absorbed in other trades; nor can they be put on the ordinary relief works without permanent injury to their essential delicacy of touch. The glass workers, too, makers of lenses and mirrors, are temporarily in difficulties, for their raw material comes from Germany and Belgium; while certain firms are obviously affected as long as the prohibition of the export of foodstuffs is in operation.

Complaint Against Shipping Freights.

Engineering, I am given to understand, should be able to make up in one branch what it loses in another; and the labour,

though skilled, is not so specialised as to rob it of the necessary mobility. Here, however, strong complaint is made of the action of the shipping lines in putting up their freight charges 25 or 30 per cent, and that at a time when the seas are pronounced clear for British trade.

"One firm," I was told at the Chamber of Commerce, "has £8,000 worth of machinery lying idle at Liverpool. It was quoted c.i.f. to South America, and to carry out the contract at the present rates would be ruinous."

In the main, however, business houses here are either little affected or are busy making adjustments that will bring in at one door trade that has gone out at another. There is no mistaking Birmingham's resolve to step forthwith into the Germans' shoes in both our own and neutral markets. Everything hangs on whether the manufacturer will adapt his ideas and, if necessary, his machinery to new conditions.

I put that question to the Deputy Mayor, who is in intimate touch with many branches of local industry. His belief is that the British manufacturer is far more adaptable than he was, far more so, for example, than when he lost the markets he now hopes to regain.

"Our whip-makers," he said, "used to turn out the best whip they could; and expect everybody to buy it because it was the best. Now, South Americans have one fancy in whips, and South Africans another—one, perhaps, for horses and another for cattle. That did not appeal to our manufacturers in the least; but Germany was ready enough to give everyone what they wanted. The same thing applied to different kinds of axes. Now, however, things have changed."

The Right Spirit. A manufacturer badly hit by the war has offered to turn out any article for which his machinery can without unreasonable expense be adapted. Another, hearing that an out-of-the-way surgical commodity has been made exclusively at Hamburg, is seeking expert advice as to its manufacture with the prospect of commanding the whole English market. Manifestly the right spirit is here.

From the men's side Mr. W. J. Davis, the secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Brassworkers, gave me ample confirmation. Last week his unemployment returns were some 300 above the normal (out of 10,000 members). This week they are 200. He expects that 200 rapidly to disappear, and his firm conviction is that on balance the brass trades—and Birmingham does nearly as much brass work as the rest of the country put together—are going to gain more than they will lose by the war, though for the moment, by the way, they are embarrassed by a shortage of spelter. And, like everyone else here, he is confident that the trade, once gained, will be retained.

Even if the confidence were groundless, and the reverse seems to me to be the case, it is a spirit that will turn defeat into victory in commerce as well as in warfare. H.W.H. in the *Daily News*.

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TO LET.—Offices in No. 3, Queen's Buildings. Moderate rent. Apply to "S" c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

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TO LET.—Immediately. Nos. 2 to 13 inclusive, Austin Avenue, Kowloon. Rent, including use of electric light fittings, \$58 per month. Nos. 1 and 14 \$88 per month. For terms of lease apply to O.C.A.S.C. Headquarters, Victoria Barracks, Hongkong. Keys may be obtained from Watchman at No. 8 Austin Avenue.

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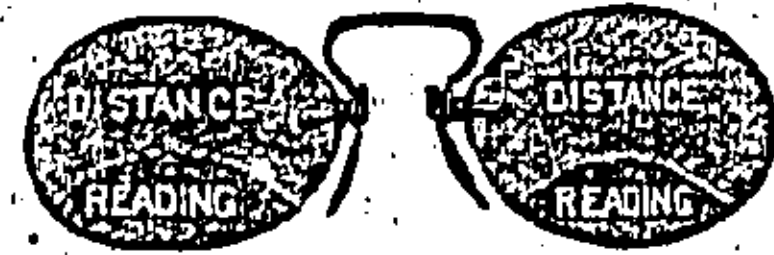
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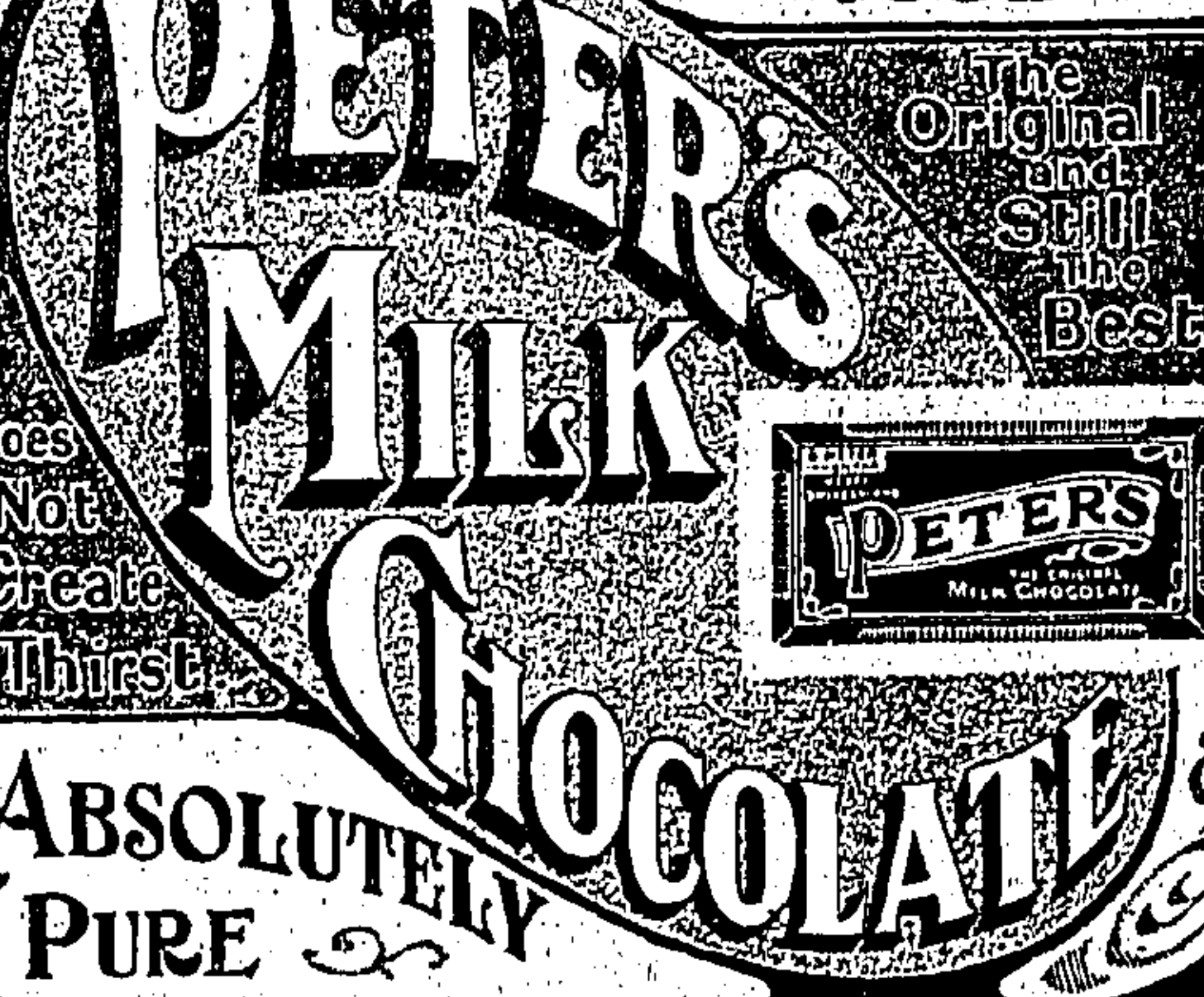
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is rich in body-building and nerve-restoring elements, the milk constituents form flesh and muscle, whilst the Glycerophosphates revitalize the nerves and brain. This latter effect is due to Organic Phosphorus being present in the food in the particular form in which it occurs in the human body.

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Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The rates of Subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph" will be as follows:—

Daily issue—\$38 per annum.
Weekly issue—\$13 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per month, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage. The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is \$1.00 per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.
(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., "Shameen, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order,

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The object of this paper is to publish correct information, to serve the truth and print the news without fear or favour.

情術無非確真書事聞要訪探大正當官自報本

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Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union
Office address: 11, Ice House St.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1914.

WAR LOANS FROM NEUTRAL STATES.

American newspapers to hand show that the question of the legality or morality of loans to the nations at war by a neutral country such as the United States is receiving a great deal of consideration at the moment. It is true that existing laws do not forbid loans of money to a belligerent state by private citizens of a neutral nation, and that, indeed, no war of any magnitude in the past has been financed without resort to neutral money markets. To take the most recent case, during the Russo-Japanese war American money was freely subscribed for Japanese loans, and there are numerous other instances which might be cited. While these facts are so, however, there is no doubt that in recent years publicists have been more and more disposed to condemn aid of this character to a belligerent. And that attitude appears to represent a considerable bulk of public opinion in the United States at the present time.

The official opinion of the American Government takes the line indicated. It seems that Austria, France and Switzerland are the countries most interested in American loans, and that an enquiry has been made by the last-named country as to America's views on the question under notice. In response, Mr. Bryan has issued an official pronouncement to the effect that, while there is no reason why loans should not be made to the Governments of neutral countries, "in the judgment of this Government loans by American bankers to any foreign nation which is at war are inconsistent with the true spirit of neutrality." That statement of policy has received very general endorsement in the press of the United States, though the point is made that there is a careful distinction observed between the Government's lending money to a belligerent and the people's doing so.

There is, of course, something to be said for the point of view that lending a country money differs in effect, but very little, from extending credit to such a nation. But, all the same, we think the view expressed by the *North American*, that the flotation of loans in neutral countries on behalf of belligerents is not free from sordid immorality, will find fairly general acceptance. As that paper points out, to finance one of the nations at war would be to prolong and tacitly approve the strife, and morally, if not legally, that course would be a violation of neutrality. And there can be little doubt that the international law of the future will incline in that direction.

Japan in Peace.

In the recently issued Financial and Economic Annual issued in Tokyo there are some interesting facts given concerning the supply of capital by the Government for agricultural purposes. With the object of facilitating the supply of such capital, the authorities have established a number of agricultural and industrial banks, while there has also been put into operation the Co-operative Societies Law, by which encouragement is held out for the formation of credit, purchase, sale and productive societies, so as to concentrate small capitals by methods of self-help and to apply them especially to agricultural purposes. Substantial Progress.

The extent of the progress made by these societies will be seen when it is pointed out that up to the end of last year they totalled no fewer than 10,455. This does not represent to the full the official encouragement which is being given to agricultural development, since the Government has during the past three years given facilities for the circulation of capital for industrial, and especially agricultural, purposes by lending at low rates of interest to co-operative societies a portion of the postal savings retained by the Finance Department through two special banks. Local agricultural experimental stations have also been established in various centres. The programme, therefore, is of a most comprehensive and beneficial character, and it shows how Japan is in this regard following the Western lead. The example now given by Japan might with advantage be followed by China, whose agricultural methods are notoriously antiquated.

OPIUM GOES ABEGGING.

Another Big Unclaimed Seizure.

On board the Blue Fannel s.s. Telemachus this morning P. C. Evans found ten boxes of tin, heavily coated with coal dust, on the spar deck, and, on examination, saw that the tins contained 300 lbs of opium, of an estimated value of \$10,000.

Application was made before Mr. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, for the confiscation of the drug, and the usual order for posting notices on the vessel was made.

The chief officer, C. G. Carlson, attended to give evidence, and on affirmation said the opium was found in his presence, on the spar deck, in two bags. Enquiries were made, but no one claimed the goods.

VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Corps Orders issued yesterday by Lieut.-Col. A. Chapman, V.D., state:—

Saluting.—The following instructions with regard to saluting are republished for information: "Soldiers travelling in chairs or jinrickshas will salute by sitting at attention and raising the hand in the usual way." (South China Command Standing Order No. 61). When riding a bicycle a soldier will salute by turning his head smartly in the direction of the Officer without removing his hands from his handle-bars. When mounted he should drop the right hand to the full extent of the arm behind the right thigh, fingers half closed back of the hand to the right, and turn his head in the direction of the Officer.

Parades.—Parades for tomorrow, Wednesday, 14th instant, Nil.

Detail:—On duty, Group 2: Officers on duty, Capt. Armstrong, Lt. Norington and Lt. Lindell; Orderly Officer, Lieut. Norington; to furnish Guard to-morrow, Right Section M. G. Co; Orderly Sergeant to-morrow, Sergt. Schnepel.

Mr. Chaplin's Retirement.

Mr. Henry Chaplin, who is seventy-two and has been a member of Parliament for forty-six years, has intimated that he does not intend to contest the Wimbledon division of Surrey at the next election. At a meeting of the local Conservative council, Sir Joseph Lawrence presiding, Sir Stuart Coats received an invitation to become the prospective candidate.

DAY BY DAY.

WORDS ARE LIKE LEAVES: AND WHERE THEY MOST ABOUND, MUCH FRUIT OF SENSE BENEATH IS HARDLY FOUND.—Pope.

The Weather.
Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 77; dull.
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 69; dull.

The Mail.
Siberian Mail.—Closed to-day at 2 p.m.
Canadian Mail.—Closes to-morrow at 2 p.m.
Siberian Mail.—Closes to-morrow at 3 p.m.

Count the Columns.
Yesterday the *Telegraph* published 38 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 36 published.

The Dollar.
The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 1s. 9.3-10d.

The Long Vacation.
The Long Vacation ends on Saturday.

Restrictions Removed.
Quarantine restrictions against Hongkong by Burma have been withdrawn.

Criminal Sessions.
There are three cases down for hearing at the Criminal Sessions, which open on Monday.

Shanghai Visitors.
Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Falconer, Shanghai, have arrived in the Colony and are registered at the Hongkong Hotel.

Overdose of Opium.
Suffering from an overdose of opium, self-administered, a Chinese female, aged 40 years, has been taken to the hospital from 5, Hollywood Road.

Drowned.
It is reported to the police that a Chinese boiler-maker employed at Takoo Dock, whilst leaving the Chekiang, fell from a plank into the water and was drowned.

Land Sale.
At the offices of the P.W.D., yesterday, there was a sale of Crown Land, Inland Lot 2,080, area 5,000 square ft., annual rent \$34, upset price \$750, was sold to a Chinese purchaser for \$1,360.

Girl's Attempted Suicide.
In connection with the charge against a girl of attempting to commit suicide by jumping into the harbour, it was reported to Mr. J. R. Wood to-day that she had been handed over to the custody of the Po Leung Kuk.

A Chinese Loss.
A Chinese passenger on the s.s. Tai-shan, from Macao to Hongkong, reports to the police that some person took away his jacket which was hanging in the second class saloon. The jacket contained a gold bangle and chain attached, valued \$50, and \$18 in money.

Colony's Health.
For the second time in succession there were no cases of plague last week. There were six cases of enteric (two British and the rest Chinese) of which three proved fatal; one of the cases was imported. Two non-fatal occurrences of diphtheria (Chinese) were also notified.

The Bijou Theatre.
To-night the Bijou Theatre is showing the first pictures of the great war, featuring the mobilisation of the naval and military forces. There will also be screened the great sensational film entitled, "The Live Wire," which is in two parts and is 3,000 feet in length. A special return visit of Wise and Milton, the comedy artists, is also announced.

Woman Badly Stabbed.
A Chinese female of 13, Third Street, was found in Pokfulam Road, about nine o'clock last night, suffering from stab wounds to her face and hand. She was taken to the hospital. The injured woman said that she was out walking with her lover, and when near Sai Ying Pun School, he seized her by the throat, stabbed her, and then stole from her person jewellery to the value of \$62. The woman, though badly stabbed, is not in danger of losing her life.

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

ALLIES STILL GAIN GROUND.

Germany's Advance Through Belgium—the Danger.

So far as the big battle is concerned, good news is again to hand overnight. The fighting continues to be violent, and although we are still without details concerning the hard-fought engagements, we have it officially recorded from Paris that "we have gained ground at many points, and lost none whatever." That is most reassuring. This gradual cropping up of the Allies must in the long run have a most demoralising effect on the enemy. Every day almost the Germans set out to drive back the oncoming forces, but it is more wasted energy and instead of making any further advance into French territory they are compelled to cede a point here and another there. Occasionally, too, the advancing Allies bring off distinct gains, such, for example, as the latest French success reported, in which a brigade of Marines killed 200 Germans and took 500 prisoners, while their own losses were only nine killed and 40 wounded. Wherever we look, along the extensive front, in fact, the same story is told—thwarted German attacks and the gradual progress of the allied forces.

What of Antwerp?

The news from Belgium, at any rate so far as it concerns Antwerp, is a little conflicting. On Sunday the definite information was received that the famous city had been evacuated, and the report was later confirmed in a statement issued by the British Admiralty, which stated that the British and Belgian forces had left the former capital, taking guns, aeroplanes and other equipment with them. This latter message was despatched from London at 1.15 a.m. on the 11th. Since then it is announced from Paris—that 24 of the forts are still holding out and that the Germans only occupy the suburbs. This is a trifle puzzling in view of the Admiralty's announcement and also in view of the fact that two English correspondents remained in the city to the last, escaping by motor-boat as the Germans were entering. The probability is that the French report, although it was issued during the afternoon of the 12th, had reference to the events immediately preceding the fall of Antwerp. Anyhow, until further light is thrown on the matter the wiser course will be to assume that Antwerp has fallen. One point concerning the evacuation may be noticed. The Germans, according to an official communiqué, claim to have taken "enormous quantities of supplies" on occupying the city, whereas a French Government report states that the Belgians, before leaving, burned and otherwise destroyed all the supplies. From the circumstance that the Belgian Army had ample time to leave the city, the latter is more likely to be a true representation of the facts, for it is inconceivable that, unless they made a hurried retreat, the Belgians would leave behind them big stocks of food for the incoming enemy.

The Situation in Belgium.

Meanwhile, according to the latest reports, the Germans are still pushing forward in Belgium. They are now said to be in occupation of Ghent, as well as of Elzeate, which is halfway between Antwerp and Bruges. What their aim is, it is difficult to see. If their idea is to hurry up forces to strengthen their Right wing operating along the Franco-Belgian frontier, it is a dangerous proceeding unless they first intend to overcome Ostend—a task which they may well shrink from when it is remembered that British, Belgian—and possibly Russian—forces are strongly entrenched there. On the other hand, if they think to carry out their plan without paying any attention to Ostend, they must run the risk of the British and Belgian troops coming down on their rear. Anyhow, the subjugation of Belgium does not greatly help the Germans, in the long run everybody knows.

PRINCE OF WALES' FUND.

Notification Regarding Monthly Subscriptions.

We are asked to state that owing to the large number of monthly subscribers it will not be practicable for the Hon. Treasurer to collect the monthly subscriptions direct from each subscriber, and it has been decided to ask the sub-collectors if they will kindly give their aid by collecting the subscriptions on their lists every month and forwarding the amount to the Hon. Treasurer.

The circular below, which takes the place of the circular dated 21st September, gives the method to be adopted, and it is to be hoped that all sub-collectors will fall in with this arrangement and thus facilitate the collection of subscriptions.

Monthly subscribers, whose names do not appear on the official lists, will kindly send their subscriptions direct to the Hon. Treasurer, c/o Hongkong & Shanghai Bank.

The circular reads:—

For the relief of persons in the British Isles who are dependents of men at the front and of those who suffer from unemployment caused by interruption and dislocation of trade and industry or otherwise are plunged into poverty and distress in consequence of the war.

The Committee appointed to organise the subscriptions to this Fund propose to proceed by asking the Heads of all British Firms in the Colony to consent to act as Sub-Collectors. Numbered Subscription Lists will be forwarded to them of two kinds—one for single subscriptions and one for monthly subscriptions. They will be good enough to collect the money and to forward it (with the lists) to the Hon. Treasurer, Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, who will issue receipts as may be required. Subscribers who require separate receipts should note the fact on the subscription lists; in the absence of such a note, the periodical publication of the subscription lists in the Press will be considered sufficient.

The Monthly Subscribers' Lists should be forwarded to the Hon. Treasurer, Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, with the amount of the monthly subscriptions. The Hon. Treasurer will return such lists during the last week of each month so that the Sub-Collectors can collect the amount at the end of the month. Monthly subscriptions will not be acknowledged in detail in the local press, but receipts will be issued as may be required.

Other similar lists will be placed in convenient positions open to the public and in the Clubs as may be necessary.

Collecting boxes will also be provided at convenient places. Firms or individuals who desire to have subscription lists or boxes and have not received them should apply to the Hon. Secretary, Prince of Wales' Fund, Secretariat for Chinese Affairs.

Please keep this sheet attached to the subscription lists in use, for general information.

London Traffic Changes.

Since the war began Londoners are using fewer taxicabs. Large cab proprietors, however, have seen no reason so far to take any cabs off the streets. Owing to the fact that about 500 London General motor-omnibus drivers have been called up, there are fewer omnibuses on the streets, and these are well laden. The London County Council tramways, however, are reaping a rich harvest, perhaps owing to less competition.

seeing that their eventual goal is Paris. And, he it noted, the further westward they progress in Belgium, the further away from their base in Germany are they wandering. What that will mean in the long run everybody knows.

UNION CHURCH GUILD.

The Syllabus for the Coming Session.

The new session of the Union Church Guild opens to-night with a social gathering. The Guild will meet on alternative Wednesday evenings at the Lecture Hall, Union Church, and visitors are welcomed at any of the meetings. The syllabus is as follows:—

Oct. 14, Opening Social.
Oct. 28, Lecture by the Rev. J. K. Maconachie "June in the Borneo Overland." Lantern: Original Views.

Nov. 11, Lecture by Mr. Frank Brown, F.I.C. "The Earth and the extinction of its valuable constituents."

Nov. 25, Lecture by the Ven. Archdeacon Barnett.

Dec. 9, No Meeting. Sale of Work arranged by the Ladies' Working Party.

Dec. 16, Lecture by Mr. A. Rodger. "Sugar & Sugar Refining."

Dec. 23, Christmas Social.

Jan. 13, Social Meeting.

Jan. 27, Lecture by Rev. T. W. Pearce on "Old Hongkong."

Feb. 10, Lantern Lecture by Rev. A. G. Cooper Hunt on "Rome." Second series.

Feb. 24, Lecture by Rev. J. K. Maconachie on "The Sun."

Mar. 10, Magazine Evening.

Mar. 24, Closing Social.

All meetings of a social nature commence at 8.30 p.m. The lectures commence at 9.00 p.m. but are preceded by half an hour's social. Debates etc. may be arranged for the intermediate evenings, these to be announced later.

THE SHOOTING AFFRAY.

ACCUSED AGAIN REMANDED.

Bail Fixed in a Sum of \$3,000.

Ernest Magnus Almborg was, at the Police Court this morning, charged on remand that he did, on October 5, unlawfully and maliciously wound and cause grievous bodily harm to William Thomas Berry.

There was also a further charge of having in his possession a revolver and ten rounds of revolver ammunition without the licence of the Captain Superintendent of Police.

Inspector Mortimer O'Sullivan was in charge of the case for the Police, and Mr. D. J. Lewis, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master, appeared for the defence. His Worship:—When will you be ready to go on?

Inspector M. O'Sullivan:—About a week's time, I understand.

His Worship:—What does the doctor say; he cannot be out for a week?

Mr. Lewis:—I have the authority of the Surgeon-General for saying that he is out of danger and will be able to attend Court in a week's time.

His Worship:—What about bail?

The Inspector:—My instructions are to oppose bail.

Mr. Lewis:—I want to know why bail is being objected to.

His Worship:—What is the objection to bail?

The Inspector:—The Captain Superintendent has instructed me to object to bail.

Mr. Lewis:—Well, I have instructions to seek for bail, your Worship, you have absolute discretion in the matter. I made an application for a remand into Police custody last week and the reasons I gave then still stand. All you have to do is to secure that the man will attend Court and stand on his trial, and it is very difficult to get out of the Colony now that the war is on. He could not leave the Colony until he obtained a permit from the Provost Marshal.

His Worship:—I don't know; if a man wanted to get out of the Colony he could do it without that.

Mr. Lewis:—Well, the man's Consul wants him out on bail.

His Worship:—remanded the prisoner until Tuesday next, and enquired whether he could get anyone to secure him for \$3,000.

Mr. Lewis:—replied in the affirmative, and bail was fixed in that amount.

WAR ITEMS.

Scottish Infantry Co.

An advertisement of considerable importance to Scotsmen appears in the Shanghai papers. Therein it is announced that the Committee of the St. Andrew's Society consider it is desirable that "every eligible Scotsman" should have a military training to fit him for his duties as a citizen of Shanghai. It is therefore proposed to offer an infantry company of volunteers to the S.M. Council, consisting of members of the St. Andrew's Society, Gentlemen resident in Shanghai who are willing to join the above unit, and who are not already serving in an active company of local volunteers, are asked to communicate immediately with either Mr. C. M. Bain or Mr. K. D. Stewart, c/o Mail-land Co., Ltd., 23-24 Szechuen Road. It is hoped that there will be a ready response to the appeal.

Hungary Left to her Fate.
London, Sept. 29.—Hungary admits that she has been invaded by large numbers of Russians. The Austrians have abandoned Hungary to her fate. The Austrians have ceased to operate independently, and have attached themselves to the Germans.

Who Will Make Peace?
A prominent diplomat, of the highest official standing in a neutral Government, who happened to be in Europe observing the developments last month, predicts that the Kaiser will have to make the first overtures for peace in two months. He said:

"It is clearly evident that the Russian advance will make the German position untenable in the long run. It is evident equally that the Kaiser cannot afford to permit the Fatherland to be crushed in the final stage of the struggle, as final defeat, even after early military victories, would mean the probable loss of his imperial crown and serious internal trouble in Germany. Diplomats, who at first took the view that this would be a fight to the finish, are now taking the view that the Kaiser will endeavour to end the struggle with a grand flourish of German trumpets even though Germany gets no fruits of victory."

British and Spies.
The correspondent of the *Temps*, quoted by the *Standard*, and who had occasion to follow the British troops on their way to the front, is loud in his admiration of their discipline, equipment, and commissariat arrangements, but what he admired most was their summary method of dealing with spies, every one convicted being shot immediately. An English captain explained their attitude through a French interpreter: "You French pride yourselves on your humanity," he said, "in cases where humanity is more useless sentimentality. To spare the life of a spy by postponing his trial is a crime against our own troops. The spy may be able by some means to convey his harvest of news to his own side, or to begin again next day successfully enough to enable the enemy to surprise us unawares. In such cases inopportune indulgence has cost the lives of several hundreds of our own troops."

Food Shortage in Holland.
Holland's food supply is causing the authorities considerable anxiety. Unless the North Sea communications improve, the position in a few weeks may be grave. The *Nieuwe Rotterdamse Courant* publishes an interview with the Minister of Agriculture, Industry, and Commerce, in which public warning is given of the coming scarcity.

It appears that the stock of wheat and flour in the country is only sufficient for between two and three weeks, while the normal import has been greatly reduced. All British ships with corn bound for Rotterdam have been taken into London. Recently the Government decided to buy up, if necessary, all the corn lying in Rotterdam Harbour, and the first purchase of thirteen million kilos has been made.

The Dutch crop will afford two and a half months' supply, but at least another month must elapse before any of this is in the hands

of the bakers. Prices are expected to rise shortly, and the public are urged to substitute rice for bread as much as possible.

A Veritable Butchery.
Accounts have reached Ghent of a fierce action at Aerschoot, to the west of Diest. The enemy, who had been repulsed on the previous day, resumed the offensive, and two German aeroplanes, flying low, hovered over the Belgian positions. At six o'clock the action was general. The troops on both sides fought like demons, and the fight soon became a veritable butchery. The German infantry, supported by machine guns and infantry, opened the attack, and the Belgians, although outnumbered, made a desperate resistance. Two Belgian regiments which had already covered themselves with glory at Liege were in the forefront of the battle, and even surpassed their exploits on the Meuse. For two hours they tenaciously held their ground, inflicting severe losses on the enemy. They themselves were badly cut up. At seven o'clock the Belgians, who were assailed on the front and on the right flank, began to retreat on Louvain, covered by a force under a Belgian major named Gilson, who continued to direct his men although his nose had been shattered by a bullet. Of the 288 men under Major Gilson only seven men returned.

"High Treason."
The charge of high treason was brought at Sunderland last month against Herman Adolphus Ahlers, German ex-Consul at that town. Ahlers, who became a naturalised British subject in 1905, was arrested on August 6, two days after the declaration of war, and was charged with committing an offence under the Official Secrets Act. Since then he has been in custody, and on appearing at the Court, Mr. Travers Humphreys, for the Director of Public Prosecutions, stated that the charge had been changed to one of high treason, which consisted of assisting and persuading German reservists to leave this country after the outbreak of hostilities. Evidence was called to prove that prisoner had paid between twenty and thirty pounds out of his own pocket towards getting men across to Germany. For the defence prisoner's counsel argued that the offence was only a technical one. The magistrates stated that a prima facie case had been proved, in their opinion, and prisoner was remanded in custody, to take his trial at Durham Assizes.

Really Very Much Annoyed.
I have just heard a curious remark made about the German Emperor by a European Sovereign who is related closely to him, writes the Paris correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*. In the sentence I give below I have put the word "cousin," but the real relationship is nearer than that. The Sovereign in question said in French to a relative of mine, when the latter took leave of the King: "What with England and Italy, my cousin is very much annoyed—really, very much annoyed."

These were the Sovereign's actual words, told to me by the man who heard them from him. The relationship of the Sovereign in question to the German Emperor makes the remark all the more significant.

A Duchess's Hospital.
Funds are urgently needed for the equipment and maintenance of the Duchess of Westminster's Field Hospital before it can start for the seat of war.

It is anticipated that the hospital will cost £8,000 to equip, and £1,400 per month for the efficient support of the 200 beds with which it is proposed to supply it. Subscriptions to the amount of £1,738 have already been received and guarantees of £800 per month.

A strong advisory committee, whose names will shortly be published, is in the course of formation under the chairmanship of Sir Iago Thomas, G.C.B., late permanent secretary to the Admiralty. Mr. Ian Hamilton Benn M.P. will act as hon. treasurer.

American Protest.
The American committee which was constituted by the United States Ambassador, and the members of which have been chosen from well-known American subjects who have been in Paris since the outbreak of the war, has

CANTON HARBOUR.

New Lighted Buoy Provided.

A notice to mariners issued by Mr. W. Ferd. Taylor, coast Inspector, Shanghai, says:—
Notice is hereby given of the existence of a small patch of flat rock in Canton Harbour in the following position.—Churoh Tower, near western end of Shamsen, bearing N. 11 degrees E., magnetic, distant 1,700 feet. The rock, which is known as the Fonghuon Rock, is covered by 7 feet of water at low water of spring tides.
The northern extremity of the patch has been marked by a black conical buoy, exhibiting from sunset to sunrise a fired green light.

MONEY BY MENACES.

Carrying the Game Too Far.

This morning in the Police Court, a charge was preferred against two Chinese of demanding money by means of menaces. On behalf of the police it is stated that the two men met the complainant near Observation Pier and asked him for the sum of \$20. He paid them, and three days later they again accosted him and demanded more money. The complainant gave them all that he had, \$31.00, and yesterday morning, when they met him a third time, they demanded a further \$30. The complainant said he had no money with him and arranged to meet them at noon at a teashop to pay over to them. In the meantime he gave information to the police, and as a result, they were arrested. A remand was ordered until to-morrow.

asked the Minister of War to give him proof that the bombs which have fallen on Paris have been thrown by German aviators. M. Millerand, complying with this request, has placed before the United States Ambassador and two delegates of the committee all the evidence. The Ambassador, after having studied the documents submitted to him, decided to send by cable to his Government a report of these acts, which are not only acts against humanity, but are also an absolute violation of the Hague Convention, signed by Germany herself. The committee also decided to ask the United States Government, while adhering to their declaration of neutrality, to make an energetic protest to the German Government.—Exchange Special.

A Brooklyn War Echo.

Brooklyn is a temperamental place these days, and about the most temperamental part of the borough is Fulton Street in the blocks immediately adjacent to the bridge, says the *New York Times*. Here sailors from all the seven seas congregate, and to provide for their spirituous entertainment German beer saloons are plentiful. Before one of these saloons a German street band gathered recently and after a few tentative grunts broke into "Die Wacht am Rhein."

Two Welsh coal passers from an English tramp ship moored at the foot of the street were on their way uptown for an evening of pleasure. Without showing any outward signs of the flame that was consuming him, one of the Welshmen stepped to the gutter, gathered up a handful of mud, and walking across the street, threw it with the utmost deliberation at the head of the trombone player. Then with the same deliberation he wiped his hands on his dungarees and rejoined his companion.

They resumed their stroll, but the German band was thrown into confusion. The tune stopped abruptly and the musicians adjourned into the saloon to refit

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A RENT DISPUTE.

Landlord Who Was Hit on the Head.

This morning, in the Summary Court, before Mr. Justice Hazland, the Chun Kee Firm, 88, Queen's Road Central, sued H. K. Yip, the same address, to recover \$235, alleged to be balance of rent due for the first and second floors of 88, Queen's Road Central, from August 5 to November 1, 1914.

Mr. E. M. Tozer appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. J. H. Gardiner defended.

His Lordship said that the question of the damages for wrongful arrest of defendant would be consolidated with the action.

Mr. Gardiner said his Lordship would first have to rescind the order, and remarked that it was a question to be decided whether the affidavit, on which the arrest was made, was a wrong one.

The plaintiff said he held 88, Queen's Road on a monthly tenancy for \$200 per month.

The defendant took the premises on August 5, 1914, moving his furniture, into the first and second floors, with his family, the next day. When he moved in, there were ten persons, but later some came and went, so that he was not certain how many persons there were in the family. The first floor was used as an office and the second as a dwelling. He agreed to pay \$80 per month rent, on a verbal agreement, five dollars being paid in advance. Afterwards, when asked for the balance, the defendant said he would have to go to Kwong Chow Wan to get the money.

Mr. Gardiner said he had \$70 to pay into Court, and asked his Lordship to consider it as paid in.

Mr. Tozer:—It is rather late to pay the money in.

Mr. Gardiner:—It is rather early to bring the action.

Plaintiff, continuing, said he had asked the defendant for the balance of the rent many times, but had been put off from day to day. The plaintiff had occupied the premises over two months and so he claimed for three months. He did not distrust because the defendant's furniture was not worth much more than \$50. After occupying the premises for about two months, the defendant commenced to move his trunks out and, when the plaintiff remonstrated, he said: "You have no right to stop me or take my furniture" and hit him on the head. After a long argument the trunks were returned upstairs.

After hearing further evidence, his Lordship adjourned the case.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

The Douglas-Barry Debut.

The management of the above theatre has secured, for a short season only, the services of two English vaudeville artistes just out from England. Mr. Robert Douglas, formerly stage-manager of the Bandmann Opera and Variety Co., Empire Theatre, Calcutta, played for some years the parts of Nero, with the late

Wilson Barrett's "Sign of the Cross" Co. and also appeared at Drury Lane in the Derby Winner. He is accompanied by Miss Hilda Barry, the popular entertainer, pianist and story-teller, who has also had a vast experience of the dramatic and variety art, having played in many stock companies some of the following roles: Dick in "Two Little Vagabonds," Josephine in "The Royal Divorce," Donna Lucia in "Charley's Aunt," Belinda in "Our Boys" and the title role in "The Colleen Bawn," etc. These two artists opened last night with a pot pourri of dramatic, musical and variety items, which was exceedingly well received, and there will no doubt be bumper houses for the remainder of their short stay in Hongkong. Mr. Douglas's impersonation of a Chelsea pensioner and his rendering of "Fighting with the 7th Royal Fusiliers" were particularly good, whilst Miss Barry showed to advantage as pianist and raconteuse.

In addition to the artists some very interesting films were shown, including a drama in three parts entitled "The Sold Title" and some very good pictures in connection with the Empress of Ireland disaster.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE KING EDWARD HOTEL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership heretofore subsisting between LI SHUK WAI alias LI WAI TONG and TONG LAI CHUEN carrying on business under the name and style of THE KING EDWARD HOTEL at Victoria Hongkong has this day been dissolved. All debts due to and owing by the late partnership business will be received and paid respectively by the said Tong Lai Chuen who will continue to carry on the said business under the name and style above mentioned. Dated this 13th day of October, 1914.

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TO LET—No. 3 "Ormsby Villas" Kowloon. Buildings at the rear of Lyceum Villas. Can be used for Stables or Motor Garage.—Apply to: SPANISH DOMINICAN PRO-CURATION.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from Col. Irwin to sell by Public Auction on

TUESDAY, the 20th October 1914, commencing at 2.45 p.m. at his Residence, No. 110 The Peak, The Whole of His Valuable Household Furniture, etc., etc. (Full particulars from catalogue). On view from Monday, the 19th October. Terms:—Cash on delivery. GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer.

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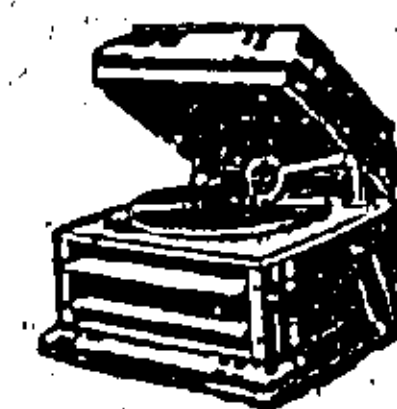


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VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via S'hai, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, and Yokohama	Tamba Maru Capt. Nagasuye T. 12,500 Aki Maru Capt. Noma T. 12,500	TUES., 20th Oct., at 4 p.m. TUES., 3rd Nov., at 4 p.m.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane	Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda T. 9,300 Hitachi Maru Capt. Sato T. 16,000	FRIDAY, 23rd Oct., at noon. WED., 18th Nov., at noon.
CALCUTTA, via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon	Sanuki Maru Capt. Date T. 12,500	TUES., 20th Oct.
BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo.	Jinsen Maru Capt. Terada T. 5,000	MONDAY, 26th Oct.
NAGASAKI, Kobe & Yokohama	Inaba Maru Capt. Tominaga T. 12,500	FRIDAY, 30th Oct.
MOJI and Kobe.	Colombo Maru Capt. Noguchi T. 12,000	SATURDAY, 24th Oct.
KOBE & Yokohama	Hitachi Maru Capt. Sato T. 12,500	THURS., 15th Oct., at 11 a.m.

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Kashima	20,000 "	" 23rd February
Mishima	16,000 "	" 1st March
Suwa	25,000 "	" 25th March
Aisuta	16,000 "	" 6th April
Yasaka	25,000 "	" 22nd April
Miyasuki	16,000 "	" 6th May
Kitano	16,000 "	" 20th May
Fushima	25,000 "	" 3rd June

FOR AMERICA.

Steamers.	Displacement.	Leave Hongkong.
Aki Maru	12,500 tons	Tuesday 26th January
Sado	12,500 "	" 9th February
Yokohama	12,500 "	" 23rd February
Awa	12,500 "	" 9th March
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Aki	12,500 "	" 20th April
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For	Steamers.	To Sail.
H'HOW & H'PHONG	Kailong	15th Oct. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Yingchow	15th Oct. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Liangchow	18th Oct. at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Chinhua	20th Oct. at 4 p.m.
W'WEI & TIEN TSIN	Huichow	24th Oct. at noon

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Tjilwong	JAPAN	1st half Nov.	JAPAN	1st half Nov.
Tjibodas	JAVA	1st half Nov.	S'HAJ	1st half Nov.
Tjimanoeck	JAVA	1st half Nov.	JAPAN	2nd half Nov.
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Halyang	A. E. Hodgins	TUES., 20th Oct. at 1 p.m.
Hailan	J. W. Evans	FRI., 23rd Oct. at 1 p.m.

FOR SWATOW.

Haimun	A. H. Stewart	WED., 14th Oct. at 1 p.m.
Haimun	A. H. Stewart	SUN., 18th Oct. at 10 a.m.

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LOG BOOK.

Submarine Tender.

There has been launched at the yards of the Fore River Shipbuilding Co., Quincy, Mass., the first submarine tender to be built for the United States Navy, the Fulton. She is the first large vessel built for the American Navy to be equipped with Diesel engines. The Fulton, says the *Motorship*, is 193ft. 6in. in length, with 35ft. beam and loaded draught of 12ft. 11in., and was designed by the New London Ship and Engine Co., the designers and builders of her engines. She will act as an auxiliary to submarines, to accompany them and carry necessary fuel, stores, and ammunition, and will be equipped to perform routine repairs to their machinery and to charge air tanks and batteries. Her main power plant consists of a single, vertical, inverted, two-cycle, single-acting, air-starting and reversing Diesel heavy-oil engine, having six working cylinders and two air compressors, and delivering 1,000 shaft horsepower at 260 revolutions. The six working cylinders and two air compressors are in the same fore-and-aft line, the air compressors being at the forward end, where the control station is also located, starting, stopping, changing speed, and reversing being controlled by means of a hand wheel located at this station. The vessel's auxiliaries are steam driven, being supplied from a small boiler which is also used for the heating system.

Missing Steamer.

The s.s. Senzan Maru, owned by Mr. K. Yemomoto, Dairen, has had her registry at the Marine Office, Dairen, cancelled, upon the lapse of eight months' silence since her departure from Dairen for Vladivostok last January.

Reduced Freight Rate.

The *Manchuria Daily News* is informed that the application of the S. M. R. Co. to the Imperial Government for sanction of the proposed introduction of the 15 per cent. reduction in the freight rates for the specific goods for local transportation from the three seaboard ports, viz., Dairen, Yingkou (Newchwang), and Antung, has just been sanctioned, and the Railway Company has completed arrangements to give effect to the reduced rates on and after October 1st as originally planned.

The 30 per cent. reduced freight rates for the specific through goods for import from Japan to Manchuria via the three existing routes, that is, via Chosen and Antung, via Dairen, and via Newchwang, have been made applicable also to the specific through goods for import via the European services, the O. S. K. Dairen-Formosa Line, and the S. M. R. Co. Dairen-Shanghai regular service. This notable extension of the 30 per cent. reduced rates to the specific through imports from Europe ought to be satisfactory to the foreign merchants of this port, and indicates that whoever were responsible for the exclusion of foreign imports from the privilege of the 30 per cent. reduction overlooked the unfairness of the exclusion.

We feel constrained to point out, says the journal named, that after all that has been said and done, the difference that divides the old equality system which had operated prior to the introduction of the reduced freight rates over the Mukden-Antung Line last May and the new reduced rates system has further been narrowed down. The difference seems to us to be so very little that we are tempted to doubt whether it was really worth while discontinuing the discount rates system inaugurated at the initiative of Mr. N. Inuzuka (then Director of the S. M. R. Co.), instead of simply perpetuating it.

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For	Steamship	On
S'PORE, Panz & C'outa	Kutsang	Thur., 15th Oct. at 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	Hinsang	Sat., 17th Oct. at noon
MANILA	Yusang	Sat., 17th Oct. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Yusang	Thur., 22nd Oct. at d'light
SANDAKAN	Mausang	Thur., 22nd Oct. at d'light
S'PORE, Pang & C'outa	Kumsang	Sat., 24th Oct. at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Loonsang	Sat., 24th Oct. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Liensang	Sun., 25th Oct. at d'light
S'HAH, Kobe & Moji	Fooksang	Wed., 28th Oct. at noon

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatsing" "Kumsang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.
 * Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
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 ‡ Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad Datu, Simporna, Tawau, Usakan, Jesselton and Labuan.
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VICTORIA, VVER, STLE		
TACOMA & P'LAND	Glenroy	24th Nov.
VIA HONOLULU		

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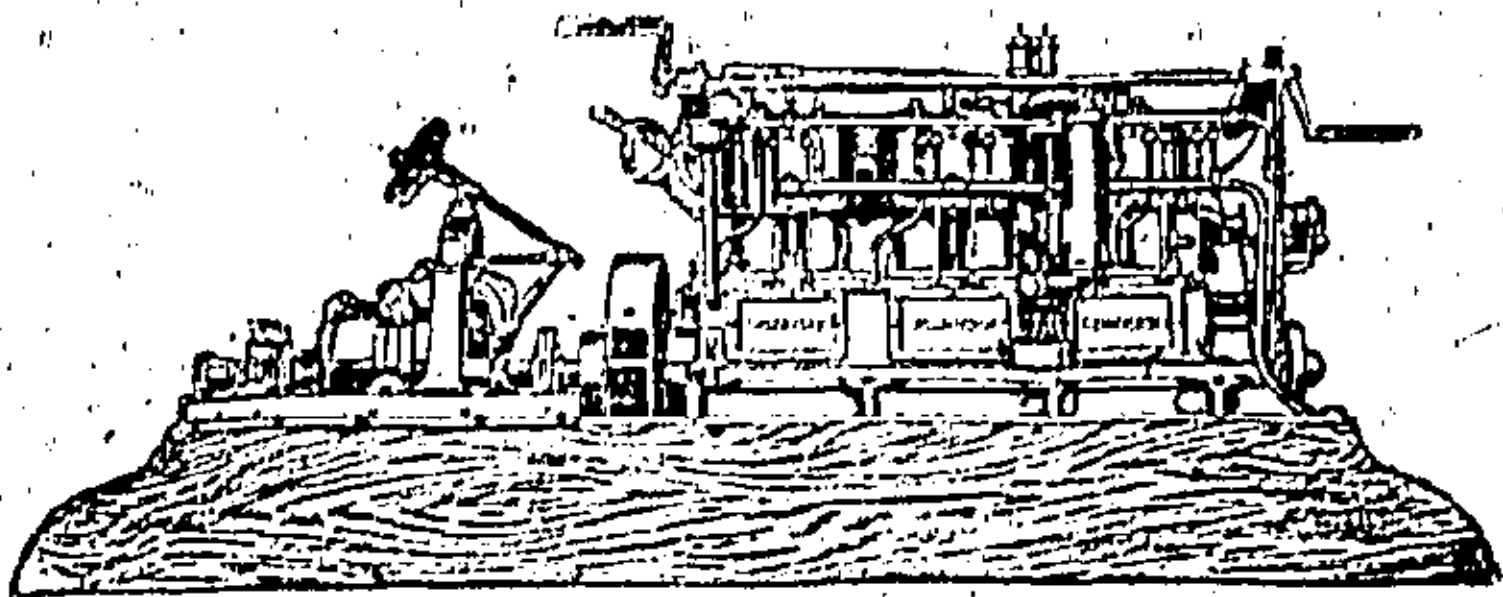
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VESSELS LOADING.

EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
Marseilles, via Ports	Sawa M.	N. Y. K.	21, Oct.
London & Antwerp	Monshire	J. M. Co.	4, Nov.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
New York	B'ton Castle	D. & Co.	15, Oct.
V'toria & Tacoma via K'lung, etc.	Canada M.	O. S. K.	14, Oct.
San Francisco & San Pedro	Chiyo M.	T. K. K.	20, Oct.
Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle	Tamba M.	N. Y. K.	20, Oct.
San F'co via Manila & Japan & C.	China	P. M. Co.	27, Oct.
New York via Suez Canal	Saint Fillans	J. M. Co.	6, Nov.
San Francisco via Shanghai etc.	Hazel Dollar	R. D. Co.	10, Nov.
Seattle via Nagasaki etc.	Minnesota	N. Y. K.	14, Nov.
Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle, etc.	Glenroy	J. M. Co.	24, Nov.
South America Line	Anyo M.	T. K. K.	2, Dec.

AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports via Manila	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	21, Oct.
Australian Ports via Manila	Aldenham	G. L. Co.	30, Oct.
Australian Ports via Manila	Hitachi M.	N. Y. K.	18, Nov.

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

S'hai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Nellore	P. & O.	17, Oct.
Sandakan	Hinsang	J. M. Co.	17, Oct.
Tamsui via Swatow and Amoy	Daijin M.	O. S. K.	18, Oct.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Atlantique	M. M. Co.	19, Oct.
Bombay via S'pore & Colombo	Wakasa M.	N. Y. K.	21, Oct.
Bombay via S'pore & Colombo	Jinseu M.	N. Y. K.	21, Oct.
S'pore, Batavia, Cheribon, etc.	Banri M.	D. & Co.	22, Oct.
Moji & Kobe	Ceylon M.	N. Y. K.	23, Oct.
Shanghai and Kobe	Colombo M.	N. Y. K.	24, Oct.
Singapore, Mauritius and South	Salamis	B. L. L.	25, Oct.
African Ports	Insaba M.	N. Y. K.	30, Oct.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Haiyang	D. L. Co.	Q. desp.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Tijahai	J.C.J. L.	2, half O.
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, &	Titaroom	J.C.J. L.	F. half O.
Java	Tijlwoong	J.C.J. L.	S. half O.
Shanghai	Tijpanak	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tijmanook	J.C.J. L.	F. half N.
Japan	Tijbodas	J.C.J. L.	F. half N.
Shanghai	Tjikombang	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.

TO SAIL

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The s.s. "BOLTON CASTLE"

sailing on or about the 15th October.

For NEW YORK via PANAMA

The s.s. "ATHOLL."

on or about 28th October.

For Freight, and further information apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD

Hongkong, 9th October, 1914.

Agents.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The E. & A. s.s. ALDENHAM left Sydney for this port (via Queensland Ports & Manila) on 29th Sept. and may be expected to arrive here on or about 21st inst.

The A. O. Line s.s. CHANGSHA left Sydney on 1st inst. for Port-au-Prince via Newcastle, Port Darwin, Timor Island and Manila, and may be expected to arrive here on or about 24th inst.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The N. Y. K. s.s. KUMANO MARU, HOKATA MARU and KAMAKURA MARU have been withdrawn from the service, and their substitutes are not placed.

The Barber Line s.s. CHALISTER left New York for Hongkong via Panama Canal on the 1st Sept. and is due here on or about the 20th Oct.

The Barber Line s.s. SHIMOSA sailed from New York via Panama Canal for Hongkong on the 3rd inst. and is therefore expected to arrive here on or about the 23rd November.

The T. K. K. s.s. ANYO MARU will next leave Hongkong on Wednesday the 2nd December.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Sanuki Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,522, T. Date, 28th Sept.—Singapore, 22nd Sept. Gen.—N. Y. K.

Deucalion, Br. s.s. 4,475, G. Moer, 28th—Shanghai, 25th ult. Gen.—B. & S.

Banri Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,369, S. Sago, 17th ult.—Japan, Sugar—D & Co.

Kiof, Norw. s.s. 733, Amundsen, 18th ult.—Bangkok, Rice—Order.

Bultan van Koele, Dut. s.s. 1,419, E. R. Vries, 19th ult.—Tientsin, 12th ult. Fuel oil—A. P. Co.

Tijmanook, Dut. s.s. 5,000, A. W. Le Rooy, 19th ult.—Shanghai, Gen.—J. C. J. L.

Gandia, Br. s.s. 5,194, R. E. Peel, 20th ult.—London, 5th Aug. Gen.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

Fukura Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,041, O. Kasaki, 20th ult.—Moji, 14th ult. Coal—M. B. K.

Holjun Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,953, Miyazaki, 20th ult.—Campana Bay, 16th ult. Coal—M. B. K.

Sinyo Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,564, Okuma, 2nd inst.—Karatou, 26th ult. Coal—Suzuki & Co.

Wellington, Br. s.s. 3,626, J. T. Evans, 4th inst.—Cardiff, Gen.—Order.

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THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:—

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH OF KEEL BLOCKS	ENTRANCE BREADTH	DEPTH OVER RAIL AT ORDINARY SPRING TIDES	RISE OF TIDE	SLIPS
KOWLOON					
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	700'	150' (top bottom)	30'	7' 6"	
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	371'	74'	15' 6"	7' 6"	
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	264'	49' 3"	14'	7' 6"	
Fastest Slip, No. 1 Kowloon	240'	50'	14'	7' 6"	
Fastest Slip, No. 2 Kowloon	230'	50'	14'	7' 6"	
TAI-KOK-TSUI					
Commodore Dock	450'	85'	50'	7' 6"	
ABERDEEN					
Horse Dock	450'	24'	23'	7'	
Leisure Dock	351'	64'	15'	7'	

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager.

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TIDE TABLE.

12th Oct. to 18th Oct., 1914.

Time	High Water	Low Water	Time	High Water	Low Water
12th Oct.	10.15	4.15	17th Oct.	10.15	4.15
13th Oct.	10.15	4.15	18th Oct.	10.15	4.15
14th Oct.	10.15	4.15	19th Oct.	10.15	4.15
15th Oct.	10.15	4.15	20th Oct.	10.15	4.15
16th Oct.	10.15	4.15	21st Oct.	10.15	4.15

m morning. a afternoon.

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"INDRA" LINE LIMITED.

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast.)

THE Steamship

"SAINT FILLANS"

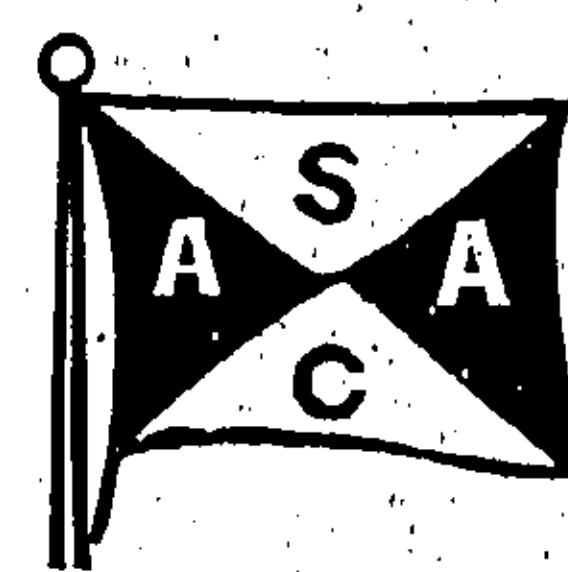
will be despatched as above on 6th November.

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Hongkong 9th October, 1914. General Agents.

HONGKONG-NEW YORK.



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on or about 14th October 1914.

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Hongkong, 24th September, 1914.

General Agents.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

EXTRA

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1914.

TO-DAY'S LATE WAR TELEGRAMS.

THE LATEST NEWS FROM THE FRONT.

[Reuter's Service To "The Telegraph."]

London, Oct. 14, 1 am.

An official statement issued in Paris at 11 o'clock last evening says that there is nothing to report, except a somewhat notable advance in the region of Berry-au-Bac.

THE SHANTUNG RAILWAY.

A correspondent writes to the *Shanghai Mercury* of October 13 as follows:—

As already reported in various newspapers the Japanese Government has decided to take control and manage the whole line of the Shantung Railway and all the appurtenances thereof owing to the necessities of the military operations, and the Chinese Government has protested against that decision. As there seems to be misapprehension amongst the public in Shanghai regarding the circumstances, it might be useful to detail the actual issues of the question from the respective views of the two Governments, gathered from authentic sources.

The Japanese Government's views.

1.—The Shantung Railway was built and managed by the Shantung Railway Company (Shantung Eisenbahn Gesellschaft) under a special patent and charter of the German Government based on the right obtained by the German Government in accordance with the treaty between Germany and China of 1898 regarding the leased territory of Kiaochowwan, railways and mines and therefore the Shantung Railway has the nature of public property of the German Empire.

2.—The whole of the capital of the said company has been taken up by German Bankers who are either directly or indirectly connected with the German Government which fact can be seen from Article 36 of the Articles of Association of that Company.

3.—The German Government retains the right of buying the whole of the line and the appurtenances of the Shantung Railway after 60 years from the date of the patent.

4.—In case the Shantung Railway has to carry out any important matters it is provided that the sanction of the German Government must be asked and the matters on which Chinese have a voice are merely in regard to the general subscription of the shares of the Company. This shows quite clearly that the company is intimately connected with the German Government.

5.—It is a fact that the said Company has obligation to pay a royalty to the German Government for the harbour works and other necessary expenses for the building up of the Kiaochowwan leased territory out of the profits of the said company. (Article 11 of the Articles of Association of the Company.) This shows that the establishment of this Company is due to the treaty of Kiaochowwan and at the same time there are very intimate relations inseparable from the leased territory. Thus the railway may be regarded as an extension of the leased territory of Kiaochowwan. Moreover the railway has quite indivisible characteristics and thus even the west of Weihaiwei could not be recognised as neutral. If the line were left as it has been hitherto, for instance, Germans might carry provisions from Tientsin to a certain point from where the provisions might be carried on carts or on pony to the invested area and our army

might not be able to prevent such action. There are many Germans residing at Tientsin.

From these facts it is quite reasonable and absolutely necessary to place the whole line of the Shantung Railway under the control and management of the Japanese army from military points of view.

Such are the main points of the arguments set forth by the Japanese government.

The Chinese Government's views.

In reply to these the Chinese Government maintains as follows:—

1.—The Shantung Railway is an undertaking of a special company jointly established by the German and the Chinese business men and could not be recognised as public property of the German Government.

2.—Even though it might be public property of the German Government it being situated in a neutral area, a belligerent should not be allowed to occupy the same.

3.—Moreover communications on the Shantung Railway having been cut between Tientsin and Kiaochowwan there is no fear of its being utilized by the German troops and the Chinese Government is taking measures to check such utilization on the part of Germans and therefore the so-called military necessity on the part of the Japanese army could not be recognised by China.

The Facts.

However, as a matter of fact, there are many instances of the powerlessness of the Chinese Government to prevent the Germans utilizing the railway, such as: Germans have carried their military reservists, arms and provisions, etc. Especially it is noteworthy that when the Austrian cruiser Kaiserin Elisabeth was disabled, the crew went to Tientsin, and almost all the crew returned to Tientsin by that railway and the said cruiser has been barred by the Japanese position at the engagement of Kiaochowwan on the 23rd of September.

This was possible because China allowed the Shantung Railway to be freely used by the Germans and the Austrians. Therefore if the railway is left as it is both Germany and Austria will utilize all the portions they may be able to control. Recently a Japanese merchant tried to leave Tientsin for Changhai by the train but a German forced him to leave the train and thenceforth the Shantung Railway refused all passengers on the line and discharged all the Chinese employees, and therefore it is quite clear that the Germans are trying to use the line for the benefit of Germany alone. This is a conclusive fact. Therefore it is quite reasonable on the part of the Japanese Government to take the control and the management of the railway as quite a matter of inevitability. Moreover the Germans have tried to blow up the Shantung Railway at various points.

In any case it should be pointed out that the Japanese Government is simply trying to take over the control and management for the present and does not use the word "Occupation," while the Chinese are using the word "Occupation." "Control and Management" are not the same as "Occupation."

ROYAL H. K. YACHT CLUB.

The Annual Meeting Held To-day.

The tenth Annual Meeting of the Royal Hongkong Yacht Club was held at the offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., this afternoon. Mr. F. Smythe, Commodore, presided and among those present were the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, the Hon. Mr. E. Pollock, Mr. C. G. Alabaster, Mr. H. W. B. Kennett, Mr. W. Logan, Mr. D. K. Blair and Mr. A. Murdoch (Hon. Secretary and Treasurer).

Mr. Murdoch read the minutes of the last meeting, which were adopted.

The following report was presented:—

The register of members on 31st August, 1914, shows a roll of 102 members, 16 subscribers, 42 absent members, 2 lady members, 2 life members and 2 honorary members. During the past year 48 members and subscribers joined and 23 resigned. The working account shows a profit of \$740.69 (including debts due to the Club amounting to \$287.31, considered good, but which, owing to the present trouble the Hon. Treasurer has been unable to collect) as against last year's profit of \$425.08.

During the past year Mr. Henry Keswick, M.P., very kindly presented his debentures to the Club, which saves them \$125 per annum in interest and reduces their debt by \$2,500. The Committee propose utilising this in writing down their assets, as provision for depreciation has not been sufficient in the past, and desire to record their thanks for this generous assistance.

The furniture and fittings standing in last year's balance sheet at \$255.49 are written off by \$1,407 while \$2,123.84 is written off the value of boats and oars, which, with the exception of the oars purchased this season, are all very old and will shortly need replacing. The external woodwork of the Club-house has been painted during the season and is now in good condition. A telephone has been installed.

The Club has been fortunate in having a telescope presented by Sir Paul Chater, and a barometer by Mr. Ellis Kadorie, and tender their appreciation of these kind gifts.

The following debentures were duly redeemed on 28th February, 1914:—Nos. 12, 48, 90, 101 and 160 in the presence of Mr. F. B. L. Bowley who very kindly lent his services.

Report of the Rowing Committee:—Rowing has been well maintained during the past season, and there seems plenty of promise of good support in the future. A regatta was held on 14th March, and was well supported. Canton R.C. again won the Hongkong Challenge Cup, which they now retain. The results of events were as follows:—The "Ewo" Challenge Cup for Hong Fours, Won by "Ewo"; The "Percy Smith" Challenge Cup for Pair Oars, Lts. Pym and Kellie; The Hongkong Challenge Cup, Canton R.C.; Ladies' Double Sculling, Miss Macdonald, Mrs. Arthur; Open Fours, Canton R.C.; The "Nathan" Challenge Cup, "Ewo."

There were also races for gigs and whalers for men and officers of the Fleet, resulting as follows:—Officers' Whalers, Won by H.M.S. Minotaur; Naval Whalers, Won by H.M.S. Kennett; Men's Gigs, Won by Royal Engineers; Naval Gigs, Won by H.M.S. Minotaur. The Rowing Committee wish to record their appreciation of the support and assistance given them by the officers and men of His Majesty's Navy, the Royal Eng-

ineers, and the Harbour Master in decorating, laying off the course, mark boats, policing, etc. The Club were unsuccessful at Canton R.C. Regatta.

The boats have all been overhauled during the season, but have since been slightly damaged in three cases, which will necessitate further repairs. They are all now old boats and will shortly need replacing. Two new sets of oars were purchased, and others are needed. As soon as conditions will allow it, the Committee look forward to a resumption of interest in rowing, and request the help of all old members to assist in forming new crews.

The Chairman said that the report of the General Committee had been in their hands for some time, and if they would permit him, he would take the reports of the committees as read. He thanked the Hon. Mr. Hewitt for the gift of signal flags, as well as other donors.

The Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, seconded, and the resolution to adopt the reports as read was carried.

Mr. Murdoch proposed that Mr. F. Smythe be re-elected Commodore, saying that the Club had progressed more under his direction than it had for a number of years. (Applause.)

Mr. Brown seconded and the resolution was carried with acclamation. Mr. Smythe returned thanks.

The Chairman said he regretted to report that Mr. Murdoch was unable to further carry on the work of Secretary owing to the pressure on his time, but Mr. Brown had kindly consented to take his place. He had much pleasure in proposing him to the office, in which he was sure he would give them satisfaction, in every sense of the word. The proposal was carried with acclamation.

The Hon. Mr. Pollock moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Murdoch, the retiring hon. secretary. They all appreciated the way in which he had performed the duties of his office. (Applause.)

Mr. Murdoch:—Thank you very much.

The Hon. Mr. Claud Severn then made suggestions regarding the future of the Club, for the consideration of the Committee, at the same time stating that he had been requested by His Excellency the Governor, from whom the suggestions came, to state that he regretted that, owing to another engagement, he could not be present at that meeting.

A suggestion from Mr. Alabaster was also laid before the Committee.

The following gentlemen were elected on the committees mentioned:—

Yachting Committee: Commodore Anstruther, R.N., Captain Thos. Arthur, Mr. A. L. Shields, Mr. F. L. R. Mann, Mr. F. L. S. Bernard and Mr. D. K. Blair. Rowing Committee: Messrs R. Brown, E. W. Carpenter, G. A. Caldwell, T. A. Loughlin, A. Murdoch (Rowing Captain) and E. B. Reed.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman brought the meeting to a close.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The Ben Line s.s. BENAVON from London and London to Singapore for this port on the 13th inst. and may be expected to arrive here on or about the 18th inst.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per s.s. Hitachi Maru from London via Singapore. Rev & Mrs A. Gadam, Mr. A. M. Arnold, Mr. & Mrs P. A. Alexander, Mr. & Mrs L. R. Barr, Miss M. M. Farrow, Miss K. D. Farrow, Mr. & Mrs W. L. Gerrens, Mr. W. J. Hewitt, Mr. & Mrs L. M. Jee, Mr. Y. Liu, Mr. & Mrs A. P. S. Moss, Mr. & Mrs Louking, Mr. & Mrs Telford, Mr. J. E. Telford, Mr. E. Turner, Mr. H. T. Yu.

TERRITORIES INVADIED BY RUSSIA.

Strategic & Economic Importance.

On the ordinary maps the provinces invaded by the Russian troops seem not to be very extensive. Besides, it is assumed by many that Eastern Germany and Eastern Austria-Hungary are poor and barren. In reality, however, these territories are strategically and economically of the very greatest importance, and their loss should profoundly influence the issue of the war.

The province of East Prussia, which apparently is only small and unimportant, is almost exactly as large as the whole of Switzerland. It is considerably larger than Holland and considerably larger than Belgium, and it is nearly three times as large as Alsace-Lorraine. It is inhabited by a little more than two million people, sturdy German Protestants. It produces vast quantities of grain and timber, and it is the leading German province for horse-breeding, 500,000 horses being kept in it. The loss of East Prussia will seriously affect the supply of recruits and horses.

The neighbouring province of West Prussia is a little smaller than East Prussia. It is inhabited by 1,700,000 people. Of these the larger part are Poles, and will sympathise with Russia. This province, like its eastern neighbour, is rich in agricultural produce and timber. Moreover, the two provinces mentioned contain two very important harbours, Königsberg, a town of nearly 250,000 inhabitants, and Danzig, a town of 170,000 inhabitants.

South of the province of West Prussia lies the province of Posen, which is somewhat larger than West Prussia and somewhat smaller than East Prussia. Its population is 2,100,000, of whom more than two-thirds are Poles, who will receive the Russians with open arms. The capital of the province is the town of Posen, a strong fortress inhabited by about 160,000 people. Posen is a very important agricultural province, which produces, in addition to grain and vegetables, vast quantities of sugar and timber. That the population consists chiefly of Poles, who are likely to welcome and support the Russian invading armies, is particularly important in view of the fact that the province of Posen lies on the direct route of a Russian army advancing in the direction of Berlin.

The three provinces—East Prussia, West Prussia and Posen—are comparatively thinly populated. Consequently, they dispose of a large surplus of agricultural produce, especially wheat and rye, which they sell as a rule to the densely populated provinces of Germany in the centre and in the west, which cannot feed themselves. Under these circumstances the occupation of these three provinces will be disastrous to Germany, especially as Germany calculated upon the harvest, which is on the point of being reaped in these three provinces.

South of the province of Posen lies Silesia. This is the largest Prussian province. It is somewhat larger than East Prussia. Of the population of Silesia, about three-fifths are Roman Catholics. The remaining two-fifths are Protestants. Eastern Silesia is largely peopled by Poles. Silesia is one of the wealthiest provinces of Germany, and owing to its wealth it can maintain a population which exceeds 5,300,000. Its agriculture is most flourishing. Silesia produces more potatoes than the whole of the United Kingdom. Besides, in the South-Eastern corner, in the immediate vicinity of the Russian frontier, occur the largest coal-beds on the

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER RESERVES.

Orders issued to-day by Major Wakeman, Officer Commanding the Volunteer Reserves, state:— Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Companies will parade on the Cricket ground on Thursday the 15th instant at 5 p.m.

Claims for recovery of ferry and tram fares should be sent in to the Adjutant by all ranks living at Kowloon and Quarry Bay not in the possession of season tickets before the end of the month.

continent of Europe. From these Germany extracts more than 50,000,000 tons of coal per year, and this most important and most necessary supply may in a few days be entirely cut off. Around the coal-bearing district are grouped innumerable factories, producing iron, cotton, linen, woollen goods, etc. An invading Russian army will find in Silesia all the supplies and all the factories and repairing shops it may require. The capital of Silesia is Breslau. It is one of the few half-million towns of Germany. Its population is considerably exceeded only by Berlin and Hamburg. Curiously enough, the whole of wealthy Silesia stands open to an invader, no fortresses impeding the advance of a Russian army.

The four German provinces mentioned contain a population of about 11,000,000 people. Their occupation will materially diminish Germany's supply of recruits, horses, food, manufactures, coal and money. Besides, their conquest will have the strongest moral effect upon the country.

Galicia is the Austrian frontier province facing Russia. It has the shape of a flatish crescent. It is a very large province, and it is almost as large as Belgium and Holland combined. It is inhabited by a little more than 8,000 people, of whom 55 per cent. are Poles and 42 per cent. Ruthenians, who are closely akin to the Russians. Only three per cent. of the people are Germans, or of mixed nationality. While the majority of the Poles are Roman Catholics, the majority of the Ruthenians belong to the Greek Church. The Poles will greet in the Russians their deliverers, and so will the Ruthenians, who are bound to the Russians by racial and religious bonds. Agriculture is somewhat backward in Galicia. Hence, that province has no surplus of vegetable food-stuffs, but it is very important for the raising of animals. It contains nearly a million horses and nearly three million cattle, resources which Austria-Hungary badly needs. The manufacturing industries of Galicia are few, and they are spirit distilleries, sawmills, flour mills, paper mills, petroleum refineries, tobacco factories, &c. The most important industry of Galicia from the military point of view is undoubtedly the petroleum industry. The Austrian and German armies rely chiefly on Galician petrol for their motor-cars. The occupation of Galicia by Russia will have a most important effect upon the conduct of the war, which is carried on largely by motor cars and motor-cycles.

Apparently the Russians have occupied nearly one-half of Galicia. The occupation of the whole of that province will have a very powerful influence upon the conduct of the war. The Carpathian mountains form the Southern frontier of Galicia. As soon as the Russians have crossed that range, there are no big natural obstacles between the Russian army and Vienna and Budapest. —Globe.

BUSINESS WAR ON GERMANY.

Great Activity at the Intelligence Bureau.

One of the busiest places in London last month was the Commercial Intelligence Bureau of the Board of Trade, in Basinghall Street. In the ordinary way it has an air of academic calm, and its peace is not disturbed by more than about twenty callers in a day, but since war has been declared on German trade the number of callers has leapt up to hundreds, and the harassed officials are experiencing for the first time the sensation of having only half-an-hour for lunch.

Representatives of manufacturers in all parts of the country were inquiring how their trades could be pushed in the markets previously exploited by Germany. The demand for the pamphlets giving details of the commerce that may be captured has been so great that a rule has had to be made that, for the present, only one copy may be given to each inquirer. One enthusiast demanded 100.

Information for All.

A manufacturer of hosiery wanted to know how he could best "have a cut at the Germans." At once he was handed a pamphlet giving names of likely buyers in various parts of the world, most of whom have previously done the greater part of their business with German firms.

Thrusting a pamphlet into the manufacturer's hand, and explaining hastily that he would find all the particulars he needed of the kind of hosiery the Germans had supplied, the official turned to another inquirer who had vainly been trying to catch someone's eye for ten minutes. "Cutlery? This pamphlet will give you all the information you require."

Others stepped forward. "Much to be done with furniture?"

"Certainly," said the official; "we're just getting out a pamphlet. It will be ready to-morrow. Shall we post it to you or will you look in again? Very well, you'll have it by Monday at latest."

"What can I do for you? Cotton prints? I should advise you to wait a day or two. Our information is not quite complete yet. It is still coming in. If you will leave your card . . . Thank you. The pamphlet shall be posted directly it is printed."

"Are you being attended to? Woollen piece goods? Oh, yes, plenty of chances." And so on.

What Germans Make.

Not the least interesting feature of the Bureau is an exhibition of manufactured goods from various parts of the world. It has not yet been brought into line with the present position, but it is not unlikely that an attempt will be made to show samples of those German goods which have obtained so firm a hold in foreign markets. Such an exhibition would, of course, be of great service to the British manufacturer.

Man's Life for a Lady's Hat.

In trying to save a lady's hat from falling over a cliff at Lynton (Devon) Mr. W. B. Haynes, of Hampstead-gardens, Golden Green, N.W., who had been staying at Ilfrcombe, was killed. The party were visiting the Valley of Rocks. When the hat was blown off Mr. Haynes ran after and caught it, but a lot of grass giving away he fell over the cliff, falling 100ft. He was terribly injured.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.
AUCTIONEER, SHARE &
GENERAL BROKER

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

WEDNESDAY the 14th October, 1914, commencing at 2.30 p.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

A Quantity of Valuable Antique China and Curios from Ming to Tzongdynasties comprising:

5 COLOURED and BLUE and WHITE VASES, PLATES, BOWLS, FIGURES, OLD BRONZES, PEKING CLOISONNE INCENSE BURNERS and VASES, JADE ORNAMENTS, SNUFF BOTTLES etc., etc.

Also a few pieces of Canton Black-wood Ware.

On view from Tuesday, the 13th October.

Catalogues will be issued. Terms: Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

(By Order of the Mortgagee) of VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY.

situate at Wing Wo Street, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, to be sold by Public Auction, on

MONDAY the 19th day of Oct., 1914, at 3 o'clock p.m.

by Mr. GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer, at his sales rooms in Duddell Street.

The property consists of:—

All that piece or parcel of ground registered in the Land Office as The Remaining Portion of Section C of Marine Lot No. 63A together with the messuages and premises thereon known as Nos. 29 and 31 Wing Wo Street and including a certain right of way over the whole of Wing Wo Street.

The said premises are held for the term of 991 years from the 26th day of December 1861 created therein by the Crown Lease of the said Lot dated the 4th day of July 1862 and made between Queen Victoria of the one part and Frederick Horne Block of the other part subject to the payment of the Crown Rent and to the observance and performance of the Lessee's covenants therein reserved and contained.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to:— Messrs. EWENS & NEEDHAM, Alexandra Building, Solicitors for the Vendor, or to GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 7th October, 1914.

G. R.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on Monday, the 19th day of Oct., 1914, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of Two Lots of Crown Land at Mount Davis and Kennedy Town respectively, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at Crown Rents to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOTS.

No. of Sale	Lot No.	Locality	Boundary Measurement, Approximate	Contents in Acres	Annual Rent	Upset Price
1	1	Mount Davis	11 ft. 11 ft. 11 ft.	11	11	11
2	2	Kennedy Town	11 ft. 11 ft. 11 ft.	11	11	11

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—SAILING YACHT "GWEN"—(Hayward-Hays Design) with or without motor. Can be inspected at any time at Ah Kin's Slipway. Apply GEO. P. LAMMERT.

Don't forget after the Show Supper, and Light Refreshments ALEXANDRA CAFE, Open Till Midnight.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

A. D. C.

THEATRE ROYAL.

"THE BLUE BIRD"

1st Performance Nov. 7th 2nd Performance Nov. 10th

A FAIRY PLAY IN 5 ACTS

By MAURICE MAETERLINCK.

Under the distinguished patronage of H.E. Sir F. H. May, K.C.M.G., General F. H. Kelly, C.B., and Commodore R. N. Anstruther, C.M.G., R.N., in aid of

THE PRINCE OF WALES' FUND.

100 PERFORMERS, 50 CHILDREN.

50 TRAINED BIRDS.

A SPECIAL CORPS DE BALLET OF 25.

ORCHESTRA OF 25 UNDER PROFESSOR GONZALES.

Gala Night Saturday, November 7th.

PRICES:—DRESS CIRCLE \$5.00, STALLS \$4.00.

Second Night Tuesday, November 10th.

Ordinary Prices.

Commencing each evening at 9.15 p.m. sharp.

Booking opens at Moutrie's to holders of Advance Tickets on October 27th at 9 a.m.

General Booking from October 29th.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

TUESDAY 13TH, WEDNESDAY 14TH, THURSDAY 15TH.

THE SENSATIONAL DRAMA.

2,500 feet long.

"THE SOLD TITLE."

The Famous Artists DOUGLAS & BARRY in their Patriotic Songs.

LOOK OUT FOR NOVEMBER 6TH

Monster Programme under Preparation for the Prince of Wales' Fund.

BIJOU SCENIC THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

The First Picture Connected with the Great War. (The Sensational Film)—"THE LIVE WIRE"

in 2 Parts—Length 3,000 Feet.

Special Return Visit of

WIFE & MILTON

The Greatest Comedy Acts.

Saturday, 17th Oct.

"A WOMAN OF THE PEOPLE"—in 4 parts, Length 7,000 feet.

NOTICES



THE CIGARETTE DE LUXE

Embassy VIRGINIA CIGARETTES

Are made by scientific processes from scrupulously selected and perfectly matured Tobacco of the Highest Grade only. They are for that reason preferred and demanded by Sporting men of all kinds.

Their World Wide Popularity is based upon their unquestioned excellence.

CAN BE OBTAINED OF ALL HIGH CLASS TOBACCONISTS IN TINS OF 10 AND 20 AND BOXES OF 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100, 120, 150, 200, 250, 300, 400, 500, 600, 700, 800, 900, 1000.

W. D. & H. O. WILLS, BRISTOL & LONDON.

FRENCH LESSONS

C. MOUSSON,

15, Morrison Hill Road.

OFFICIAL MARKET PRICES

Hongkong, September 11, 1914.

BUTCHER MEAT.

Beef Sirloin & Prime Cut,—Mei Lung Pa	lb. 21
" Corned,—Ham Ngau Yuk	" 21
" Roast,—Shia	" 21
" Breast,—Ngau Lam	" 19
" Soup,—Toag Yuk	" 18
" Steak,—Ngau Yuk Pa	" 22
" do,—Sirloin—Ngau Lau	" 33
" Sausages,—Ngau Cheung	" 26
Bullock's Brains,—No	per set 12
" Tongue fresh,—Ngau Li	each 50
" corned,—Ham Ngau Li	" 60
" Head,—Ngau Tau	" \$1.20
" Heart,—Ngau Sum	lb. 14
" Hump, Salt,—Ngau Kin	" 22
" Feet,—Ngau Keuk	each 12
" Kidneys,—Ngau Yiu	" 12
" Tail,—Ngau Mei	" 20
" Liver,—Ngau Kon	lb. 13
" Tripe (undressed),—Ngau To	" 6
Calves' Head & Feet,—Ngau-chai-tau-keuk	set \$1.20
Mutton Chop,—Yeung Pai Kwat	lb. 26
" Leg,—Yeung Poi	" 26
" Shoulder,—Yeung Shan	" 24
" Saddle	" 27
Pigs Chittlings,—Chu Chong	" 27
" Brains,—Chu No	per set 24
" Feet,—Chu Keuk	lb. 14
" Fry,—Chu Chap	" 16
" Head,—Chu Tau	" 16
" Heart,—Chu Sam	each 12
" Kidneys,—Chu Yiu	" 18
" Liver,—Chu Kon	lb. 30
Pork Chop,—Chu Pai Kwat	" 26
" Corned,—Ham Chu Yuk	" 30
" Leg,—Chu Pei	" 30
" Fat or Lard,—Chu Yau	" 20
Sheep's Head and Feet,—Ngau Tau Keuk	set 60
" Heart,—Yeung Sam	each 8
" Kidneys,—Yeung Yiu	" 12
" Liver,—Yeung Kon	lb. 27
Sucking Pigs, To Order,—Chu Tsai	" 22
Suet, Beef,—Shang Ngau Yau	" 22
" Mutton,—Shang Yeung Yau	" 27
Veal,—Ngau Tsai Yuk	" 19
" Sausages,—Ngau Tsai Cheung	" 20
Lard,—Chu Yau	" 22

POULTRY.

Chicken,—Kai Tsai	lb. 30
Capon, Large, Small,—Sin Kai	" 32
Ducks,—Ap	" 24
Doves,—Pan Kau	" 18
Eggs, Hen,—Kai Tan (cooking)	per doz 20
Fowls, Canton,—Kai	lb. 30
" Hainan,—Hoi Nam Kai	" 25
Geese,—Ngo	" 33
Pigeons, Canton,—Pak Kap	each 27
" Hoihow,—Hoi How Pak Kap	" 21
Turkeys, Cook,—Fo Kai Kung	lb. 60
" Hen,—Na	" 45

FISH.

Barbel,—Ka Yu	lb. 18
Bream,—Pin Yu	" 20
Canton Fresh Water Fish,—Hoi Sin Yu	" 17
Carp,—Li Yu	" 22
Catfish,—Obik Yu	" 15
Codfish,—Man Yu	" 18
Crabs,—Hoi	" 24
Cuttle Fish,—Muk Yu	" 18
Dab,—Sha Mang Yu	" 14
Dace,—Wong Mei Lap	" 15
Dog Fish,—Tui To Shu	" 12
Eels, Conger,—Hoi Man	" 13
" Fresh water,—Tam Sai Yu	" 20
Eels, Yellow,—Wong Sin	" 32
Frogs,—Tin Kai	" 33
Gardoon,—Shek Pan	" 45
Gudgeon,—Pak Kap Yu	" 18
Herrings,—Tao Pak	" 23
Halibut,—Cheung Kwan Kap	" 28
Lobsters,—Wong Ka Yu	" 20
Loach,—Wu Yu	" 26
Mackerel,—Chi Yu	" 20
Mor Fish,—Mong Yu	" 32
Mullet,—Chai Yu	" 20
Oysters,—Shang Ho	" 12
Parrotfish,—Kai Kung Yu	" 24
Perch,—Tau Lo	" 24
Pike,—Fo Pan Fong	" 18
Plaice,—Pan Yu	" 14
Pomfret, Black,—Hak Chong	" 28
Pomfret, White,—Pak Chong	" 32
Prawns,—Ming Ha	" 40
Ray,—Poi Pa Shu	" 12
Rock Fish,—Shat Kiu Kung	" 18
Roach, Chun Yu	" 12
Shark,—Sha Yu	lb. 8
Salmon,—Ma Yu	" 35
Skate,—Po Yu	" 10
Shrimps,—Ha	" 24
Snapper,—Lap Yu	" 32
Soles,—Tat Sha Yu	" 32
Tench,—Wan Yu	" 20
Turbot,—Cho How Yu	" 20
Turtle,—small, fresh water,—Keuk Yu	" 64

FRUITS.

Almonds,—Bang Yee	lb. 30
Apples (California)—Kam Shan Ping Khe	" 20
" (Chefoo)—Tie Chun Ping Khe	" 20
" Small,—Hoi Tong	" 20

肉食

Bananas, fragrant, Canton,—San Shing Heung Chin lb.—	3
" (brides), Macao,—San Heung Chin	" 3
Chestnuts, Chinese,—Foong Lut	" 12
Carambola,—Yeung To	" 12
Coconuts,—Ye Tse	each 12
Lemons, China,—Ling Mung	lb. 6
" America,—Kam Shan Liang Mung	" 8
Lichees Dried,—Lai Chi, small Stone	" 30
" Fresh	" 30
Oranges, (Canton)—Shan-shang Tim Ching	15 6
" Sweet	" 15 6
Pears, (American)—San Shoot Lay	" 10
" (Canton), Cookin.—Cha Li	" 10
Peanuts,—Fa Shang	" 12
Persimmons Large,—Hung Tse	" 12
Pine-apples, 1st quality,—Pun Ti Po Lo	each 14
" 2nd,—Chung-tang Po Lo	" 10
Plantain,—Tai Chi	lb. 3
Plums,—Swatow, Hung Lai	" 14
Pumelo, Siam,—Chim Lo Yau	each 14
" Shanghai,—Lo Kwai	" 12
Walnuts,—Hop To	lb. 12
" Green,—Sang Hop Tuo	" 12
Water Melon,—(Am.) Kom San Sai Kwa	each 1

VEGETABLES, &c.

Artichokes, Shanghai,—Sheung-hoi Ah Chi	lb. 1
" Cheuk	" 1
Beans, (French), Macao,—Oh Moou Pin Tau	" 1
" (French) Shanghai,—Sheung Hai Pin	" 1
" Sprout,—Ah Choi	" 8
" Long,—Tau Kok	" 10
Beet Root,—Hung Choi Tau	each 8
Bitter Squash,—Fa Kwa	" 8
Brinjals, Green,—Ching Yuan Kwa	" 8
" Red,—Hung Ke	" 6
Cabbage, Chinese, (common)—Kai Tsai	" 10
Cabbages, Shanghai,—Ye Tsai	" 14
Cane Shoots, bunch,—Kau Shan	lb. 8
Carrots,—Kam Shan	" 12
Celery, Chinese,—Tong Kan Tsai	" 12
Chillies Dried,—Kon Lap Chiu	" 20
" Red,—Hung Fa Chiu	" 18
" Green,—Ching Lap Chiu	" 12
Curry Stuff, English,—Ka Li Chu Liu	" 10
Cucumbers,—Ching Kwa	each 2
Garlic,—Sun Tau	lb. 8
Ginger, young,—Sun Tee Keung	" 6
" old,—Lo Keung	" 8
Horse Radish, Shanghai,—Lik Kan	" 15
Indian Corn,—Suk Mai	each 5
Lettuce,—Yeung Shing Tsai	" 1
Water Chestnuts,—Ma Tai	lb. 6
" Mandarin,—Kwai Lan Ma Tai	" 8
Mushrooms, Fresh,—Shang Cho Ko	" 35
Mush Melon, Amer.—Kam-san Hong Kwa	each 12
Okra,—	" 12
Onions Bombay,—Yeung Chong Tau	" 8
" Green,—Shang Chong	" 6
" Shanghai,—Sheung-hoi Chong Tau	" 6
Pareley,—Kun Tai	" 8
Green Peas,—Ching Tan	lb. 8
Pointers, Sweet,—Fau Shu	" 3
" Shanghai,—Sheung-hoi Shu Tsai	" 3
" Japan,—Yat Pun Shu Tsai	" 3
" American,—Fa Ki Shu Tsai	" 3
" Foochow,—Foo-chow Shu Tsai	" 3
Pumpkin,—Tong Kwa	" 3
Radish,—Hung Lo Pak Tsai	" 5
Rhubarb (Fresh)—Tai Wong	" 12
Sage,—Tse So	" 12
Shallots,—Kon Chung Tau	" 8
Spinach,—Yin Tsai	" 5
Tomatoes,—Wan Ke	" 8
Taro,—Wu Tau	" 6
Turnips, Punt, (Long)—Lo Pak	" 5
" English,—Yeung Lo Pak	" 5
Vegetable Marrow,—Chit Kwa	" 4
" (American)—Kai-san Chit Kwa	" 4
Water Cress,—Bai Yeung Tsai	" 15
" Lily root,—Lin Ngan	" 6
Yams,—Ta Shu	" 8
" English,—Yeung Kan Choi	" 1

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THE ALEXANDRA G
Cannot be Beaten, if Equ
For Bread, Cakes, Confect
and meal with Wines & V

